

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL L. PAYNE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a great deal of sadness as I mourn the death of Ms. Ethel Payne. Ethel Payne is considered by many to be the "first lady" of the black press. I can recall reading her articles in the Chicago Defender and the Pittsburgh Courier. These black publications were the major sources of news for the black community.

Mr. Speaker, to say that Ethel Payne was a seasoned journalist is indeed an understatement. Ethel Payne was literally on the front line when African-American journalists weren't recognized in standard journalistic circles. In fact, she was the first black woman to serve as a commentator to appear on network television. Ms. Payne covered two wars and the administrations and campaigns of six Presidents. She was particularly known for her sensitive handling of international affairs. Ms. Payne reported from 30 countries and interviewed leaders on 6 continents.

Mr. Speaker, fortunately the written works of Ethel Payne continue to live. Her papers are found in collections in the New York Library system and Howard University. Her spoken words were recorded by the Washington Press Club Foundation for their oral history project.

Ms. Payne was a native of Chicago and a graduate of Northwestern University. She has served as a visiting professor of journalism at Fisk University and Jackson State University and was a former Ford Foundation fellow. She is a past president of the prestigious Capitol Press Club.

Ms. Payne will always be remembered for her elegance and her strong sense of commitment to helping those who couldn't help themselves. Ms. Payne proudly served on the Board of Africare, an organization dedicated to relief on the Continent of Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I'm glad to have been privileged enough to know Ethel Payne and our society is better because she passed this way.

I express my deepest sympathies to the family and friends of Ethel Payne. Although she is gone, the quest for equality continues. Ethel, we won't give up the fight.

JUNE 4, 1991: HEALTH CARE
RECRUITER RECOGNITION DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to join the National Association

for Health Care Recruitment in proclaiming today, June 4, 1991, Health Care Recruiter Recognition Day.

As we all know, the quality of our Nation's health care depends on much more than the technology and the material resources which we put into it. Rather, it depends on those individuals who dedicate their professional lives to medicine; nurses, physicians, physical therapists, pharmacists, occupational therapists, and other professionals. These are the individuals on whom we have come to depend for efficient and effective health care.

Recruiting bright, motivated professionals to the health care field is thus of crucial importance. In this regard, the National Association for Health Care Recruitment, under the leadership of Gail Glasser, has been especially important. NAHCR, which is composed mainly of registered nurses, has been extremely active and highly successful in its efforts to attract the most qualified individuals to the health care profession.

This year, NAHCR's 16th, has been proclaimed "The Year of the Recruiter." It is a year in which we celebrate the skill, motivation, and dedication of health care recruiters across the country. Without them, our health care system would certainly suffer. I am grateful to all of the individual recruiters who have worked so diligently during the past year, and I am pleased to salute them all on National Health Care Recruiter Recognition Day.

A SALUTE TO THE ANGELES
NATIONAL FOREST

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to honor our national forests during their centennial year, and to pay special recognition to the Angeles National Forest, California's first national forest.

As many of my colleagues know, after Congress established the Forest Reserve Act, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve was established just outside Yellowstone National Park on March 30, 1891. That reserve is now part of the Shoshone and Teton National Forests. A year later, the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, now Angeles National Forest, was established.

Today, the 155 national forests around the Nation indeed serve as lands of many uses. Millions of Americans each year camp, hike, fish, ski, and picnic in our forests. In addition, the timber from these forests—harvested carefully and scientifically—has gone into millions of homes. And through the careful management of the U.S. Forest Service, watersheds and wildlife have been protected and allowed to flourish.

Because of the foresight of Americans a century ago, these forest lands are here today for all of us. I am confident that they will be here a century from now as well, continuing to benefit our grandchildren and great-grandchildren as they have enriched our lives in so many ways.

Open houses will be held in the Angeles National Forest on June 14, 15 and 16 to mark the centennial and to demonstrate how the forest is protected and what animal and plant species live there. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring our forests and in celebrating 100 years of use and enjoyment.

PRAISING THE TESTIMONY OF DR.
JAMES RENIER, CHAIRMAN AND
CEO OF HONEYWELL, INC., BE-
FORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS
AND MEANS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the House the very perceptive and forward thinking testimony given today before the Committee on Ways and Means by one of our Nation's prominent business leaders, Dr. James Renier, chairman and CEO of Honeywell, Inc. Dr. Renier was testifying during hearings to examine factors affecting U.S. international competitiveness. He made it abundantly clear that our Nation cannot be competitive without recognizing that we must invest in our children. It is not enough to improve our schools, Dr. Renier declared we must insure a foundation for that education. I hope that all my colleagues will read Dr. Renier's testimony and give heed to his plea:

STATEMENT BY DR. JAMES J. RENIER,
CHAIRMAN AND CEO, HONEYWELL, INC.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the ability of American companies to compete successfully in world commerce. I appear in two capacities: as the Chairman and CEO of one of those companies, Honeywell, headquartered in Minneapolis; and as a Vice Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development and Chairman of its Subcommittee on Education and Child Development.

I can speak for a broad segment of business in thanking the committee for taking up this critical issue. You have observed, Mr. Chairman, that there was a time when "there was little reason to focus on opening foreign markets and encouraging domestic firms to sell abroad." But, as you said, "Those days are gone forever."

Speaking for Honeywell, we are a stronger international competitor today as a result of fundamental restructuring that began in 1986. But we are concerned about the strength of American industry in general. In my own industry, for example, domestic competition has changed considerably. Bai-

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ley Controls is now owned by IRI, an Italian firm. Robertshaw, Foxboro and Barber-Coleman have been acquired by Siebe of the U.K. And others are now owned by foreign interests.

My education and much of my business experience is in technology, and I can best contribute to the Committee's investigation by offering some observations on the function of technology in international competition.

Global competitors, like Honeywell, depend on at least five leverage points: cost of capital, productivity, scale of production, global distribution and technology. Our ability to compete in terms of capital and production relies heavily on our ability to take a long-term view of the development, protection and utilization of technology.

Let me begin with utilization. America is still a world leader in computer-aided engineering, artificial intelligence, software engineering, computer-integrated manufacturing. These technologies, and others, can produce competitive gains if we utilize them effectively. That requires skilled people who can work in this high-tech environment.

Today's jobs require a median of 12.5 years of education. But jobs created during this decade will require 13.5 years. And by the year 2000, a third of all jobs will require a college degree. The Committee is well aware that we are falling short of these requirements, and that the data—with few exceptions—promises slight chance of competing with the well-educated Asians and Europeans.

Earlier this year, the subcommittee I chair on the Committee for Economic Development published a report on U.S. education titled "The Unfinished Agenda." It sounded a warning: The education goals of the president and the nation's governors will not be reached unless we first solve serious social problems that face our children and our schools. Too many of our children are sent to school too hungry, too ill, too angry and too frightened to even think about learning. If you take poverty, neglect, living environment and minority status together, almost 40 percent of the nation's children go to school with a disadvantage that may have them beaten before they start.

Teachers say they can teach only when children are ready to learn. Before they can start the academic program, they have to help their students work through the learning handicaps of poor health, meager social development, low emotional stability and a lack of curiosity.

In Minnesota, we think our education is pretty good. But even there, we see the same problems as the rest of the country. We have more children living in poverty than we had 10 years ago, more children born to single parents, more children subject to abuse and neglect. Teachers say they are forced to deal with "unsettling and sometimes chaotic family situations".

The result is that Minnesota education is taking the national trend. Our dropout rate has been climbing for a decade and our ACT scores and SAT scores have been going down. It has reached the point where business is genuinely worried. In the past 10 years, we have doubled state spending on education. But today less than half of Minnesota business people think education now meets their needs. And in high-tech companies only about 25 percent of them are even somewhat satisfied.

Today, when you go into a school in Minnesota and schools all across the country, you were them struggling with new social responsibilities that have been thrust upon them.

Teachers have to spend too much of their time dealing with social problems rather than teaching. And this means that neither the social nor the academic needs of the children are being adequately met. One superintendent told me of 52 services which schools must provide: drug education, day care, training for teenage parents, suicide prevention and others. Many of these are mandated by law and many are unfunded.

In Minnesota we have the additional problem that our school year is among the shortest in the country. So with the schools' social responsibilities and students' social activities, there is even less time for learning.

We often hear the phrase "restructuring the nation's schools." But in my state and the other 49, the schools have already been restructured once; the plight of poor families has forced public schools to accept a new mission. Schools used to exist almost solely to provide an academic education. Now they have also become institutions for administering social services. They no longer have time to deliver a sufficient curriculum.

We have an ad hoc system that is too preoccupied with filling students' personal needs to do a good job of teaching—but lacks the resources, the staff and the administrative flexibility to carry out the social mission successfully.

The change in the schools has been caused by a change in the family. The traditional, cohesive family unit not represents only eight percent of American families. Today, the typical family is a looser, laxer arrangement that is too often unable to provide adequate learning readiness. Unless we recognize the way we have distorted the traditional school system to meet this change, and unless we redesign the school system to meet both the academic and social agendas, we are asking for trouble. If we want the schools to become surrogate families, and take on the responsibility of preparing children to learn—in addition to taking them through the learning process—then we must design a school system that can carry out this mission.

Unless we are prepared to do that I doubt that we will have the workforce to support our technical goals. I doubt we can compete effectively with the better educated and single minded workers in many other leading industrial countries.

In the final analysis, the success of our education program rests with our states and communities. But federal programs such as Head Start and the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children can make an important contribution to learning readiness. Programs like these, along with the educational R&D programs announced by President Bush, are a proper function—what I would call the corporate role—for the federal government. The business and community leaders I talk with appreciate the support Congress has given these programs. And we would urge the Congress to work toward giving them full funding. At CED we estimate the cost at an additional \$10 billion in new federal, state and local funding. This is slightly more than double present federal funding, and will have to be phased in over several years.

But it is an investment that should not be postponed. Head Start was begun in 1965, but has never had funding to serve all eligible youngsters. If the program had been available to all eligible children, today, 25 years later, we would have a full generation of young adults more likely to be self-sufficient, participative citizens, making important contributions to productivity and to the competitive strength of the United States.

Our public education system is the bedrock of future competitiveness. We must not let ignorance or denial of the new social realities lead to its destruction.

I want to move now to the necessity of protecting the U.S. technology base. Long-term, risky and expensive investments in technology developments are made on the assumption that, if successful, investors will enjoy a long-term return on the investment, and build on its initial success.

But sizeable investments can be jeopardized by patent infringements and other violations of intellectual property rights, as I can personally attest. Patent infringements have cost our company many millions of dollars. When suit is brought, it may be years before it goes to trial. And under these circumstances, it is possible for technologies to become obsolete before disputes are resolved.

Given this experience, Honeywell places a premium on establishing effective, enforceable intellectual property rules through the Uruguay Round and other trade negotiations. It is important, however, that the negotiations do not result in a weakening of the protection now provided by section 337 of U.S. trade law.

Another protection issue is whether our international competitiveness is affected by foreign investments in high technology companies. Overall, foreign investment is a positive force in our economy and Honeywell supports the open investment policies which have been maintained by the government.

We should be especially alert, however, to the long-term potential risks associated with foreign control or ownership of critical technologies. It is simply responsible to consider the implications. Will foreign investment increase our vulnerability in these technologies? Will the commitment to these technologies be sustained by the new owners? Will the loss of some firms affect our ability to sustain a viable critical technology base?

The Interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), in concept at least, performs a valuable review function. But are we satisfied that they have been stringent enough?

I understand the Committee has been notified of 540 foreign investment cases since 1988, that only 12 cases have undergone a formal investigation and that only one was blocked. The Committee does not make its deliberations public—but it's somewhat surprising that only one-fifth of one percent of these cases had serious national security implications.

As the CEO of a high-tech company, making decisions on technology investments every day, it is important for me to know how concerned Congress is about this issue.

I would like to close with a few words about the development of technology.

Right now, we are congratulating ourselves on the power that U.S. technology exhibited in the Gulf war. But many of these smart weapons were developed in the 1960s and '70s. According to a recent analysis of scientific papers, the quality of American research dropped during the 1980s in key manufacturing technologies. Another analysis reports that while our patent strength has increased by about 30 percent since 1983, Japan's strength has increased 100 percent.

Development of technology cannot be turned off and on like a faucet. It requires a long-term commitment. For example, Honeywell, with the U.S. Navy, began R & D on the Ring Laser Gyro—a gyro for aircraft navigation that uses laser beams instead of moving parts—in 1962. It has since become

the standard of the industry, worldwide, but it did not become profitable until 1985.

In the midst of long-term development programs like this, a company is subject to risk. There is always a technical risk; your invention may not work. But we also have to weigh every dollar in R&D against the drain on earnings per share, the other business opportunities lost, and the impact on financial performance.

Yet, these investments are vitally important—not just to the company, but to the whole nation. The Laser Gyro is part of a superior navigation system, which is part of a superior aircraft. One industry in which the U.S. retains world leadership is aircraft production—thanks, in part, to two decades of investment in the Laser Gyro. It took a lot of know-how, resources and patience. And frankly, given the present short-term environment, I wonder if we would undertake such a development today.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope you believe as I do that our key technologies are national assets, not just corporate properties, and that they should be treated as such by the nation.

What concerns me is that, just as we have reacted with ad hoc response to changes in the education area, we seem to be reacting to changes in technological competition in a similar ad hoc fashion. Governments of industrial countries provide support for the development of critical technologies—support we have historically received in this country from the Department of Defense. Like it or not, much of this nation's electronics and control technology has come from defense R&D programs. This support is likely to decrease, however, with the cost pressures facing the DOD.

Like the utilization and protection of technology, advances in the state of the art will not happen automatically. Industry must see the potential gain in the enterprise, and must be confident that Congress understands and considers industry needs.

I thank the chairman and the committee for the opportunity to express these observations.

ROBERT MAXWELL ON THE IMPORTANCE OF WESTERN ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Robert Maxwell's rise to the top is the stuff on Horatio Alger novels.

Known to New Yorkers as the person who saved the New York Daily News, Maxwell is a man of considerable talent and drive. His achievements in the field of publishing are numerous and impressive, but his interests are as varied as they are fascinating. Mr. Maxwell wears many hats. Besides being a newspaper, book, and magazine publisher, Mirror and Pergamon Press, he is a television and film producer. He is also the chairman of sporting clubs and events. Mr. Maxwell heads up Britain's National AIDS Trust fundraising effort. From A to Z, Mr. Maxwell makes his mark.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Robert Maxwell has had extensive experience in international matters. At the age of 16, he fought in the Czech underground. By the end of the Second

World War, he was commissioned in the field as a British army officer and was awarded Britain's Military Cross. After the war, Maxwell was responsible for maintaining a free press in the British sector of Berlin, thus beginning his distinguished publishing career.

Robert Maxwell has had a special relationship with a number of leaders of the Soviet Union and the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe. Although Robert Maxwell is a dedicated democrat, with a small "d", he brings to the question of relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe a special experience and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of Robert Maxwell's unusual perception of the Soviet Union that I call to the attention of my colleagues the editorial which appeared in yesterday's edition of the New York Daily News. It calls for Western assistance to the Soviet Union, and it was signed by Mr. Maxwell, himself.

In view of the current importance of the debate on this issue in the United States and among our Western allies, I ask that Robert Maxwell's editorial be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it the careful and thoughtful attention that it deserves.

WE MUST INVITE GORBACHEV

(By Robert Maxwell)

It is the economic, political and military interests of the United States and Europe, that Mikhail Gorbachev remain the most powerful leader in the East. A favor to him is a favor to us.

That's why it is right for President Bush to strongly support the invitation for Gorbachev to join in next month's London economic summit, at which Prime Minister John Major of Britain will play host.

It is why it will be equally right to put our hands in our pockets for the Soviet Union. In the end it would save us money.

President Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Kohl of Germany were enthusiastic about the invitation. President Bush and John Major hesitated, but now following the Primakov mission to Washington they know it makes sense. Only the Japanese, as short-sighted as they are rich, still hold out.

Gorbachev needs for his country no less than a new Marshall Plan minded by the rich nations attending the London summit, a plan of the kind that restored the prosperity of Western Europe after the war.

After 75 years of communism the Soviet Union is a gray monument to failure—weary waiting lines, dreary prospects, rationing, shortages, rampant corruption and inflation. But it remains a mighty nuclear power, with its missiles still pointing toward New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, London, Paris, Rome, Bonn and Tokyo. And we still spend billions updating our missiles targeting Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, etc., etc.

Gorbachev needs our cash, technology and management know-how. We need his political survival at home and his political help abroad. The victory in Desert Storm could not have happened without his political support.

He can aid mightily in achieving a Middle East settlement of the kind desired by President Bush and Israel. He can help with the early release of our long-suffering hostages. He can make real and deep arms cuts possible to the benefit of all.

Gorbachev must have a success. Inviting him to the summit table is a start. He is too

proud to come with a begging bowl, but we must make sure his plate isn't left empty.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR II

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I enjoyed the distinct privilege of participating in the kick-off ceremonies marking the "Week For the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II." This week-long celebration commences the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of U.S. participation in the Second World War, which will stretch from this coming December 7 until 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to serve on the National Archives World War II Commemorative Committee. I am 1 of 83 veterans of World War II who are current of former Members of Congress who serve on this committee.

A National Archives traveling exhibition will open near the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in San Antonio, TX, on December 7, 1991, and then travel throughout the Nation until the 50th anniversary of V-J Day in 1995. We are hopeful that millions of Americans will take advantage of this opportunity to share in the commemoration of one of the seminal events in American history.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have been one of the original cosponsors of the resolution calling for this commemoration. Census figures tell us that a vast majority of Americans today have no first-hand memory of World War II. Those of us who did experience the events of those years owe it to future generations to pass on the lessons learned during that time. Only those of us who experienced life and combat during a "total" war can appreciate the importance of ensuring that it never happen again. Only those of us who lived through the horror of being attacked by those who perceived us as weak can understand the importance of maintaining our strength. Only those of us who witnessed the horrors of the holocaust and the devastating inhumanity of ruthless totalitarianism can understand the need for universal human rights.

We on the National Archives World War II Commemorative Committee are especially grateful to the Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, for the outstanding service he has performed in putting this program together. His service in assisting Americans to remember World War II, and collecting the memories and the archives of that struggle before they are lost forever to the mists of time, are truly extraordinary, and he deserves our commendation.

Likewise, we salute Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott, U.S. Air Force, retired, the chairman and chief executive officer of the United Services Automobile Association for helping collect the corporate funds and individual donations which make this exhibit possible and for effectively planning this exhibit.

Mr. Speaker, after our Commemorative Committee briefing yesterday, we participated

in a public ceremony. Michael P.W. Stone, our Secretary of the Army, delivered extremely inspirational remarks which underscored the significance of World War II on all our lives. He accurately pointed out how any war—but most especially a total war such as World War II—changes every aspect of our society in ways that neither friend nor foe can anticipate.

Our keynote speaker was the co-chairman of the National Archives World War II Commemorative Committee, Senator ROBERT DOLE of Kansas. Himself a hero of World War II, the Senator articulately explained the significance of World War II in words that cannot be improved upon.

So impressed was I by the Senator's comments that I ask that they be read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, so that they can be shared with all our colleagues and all of our constituents:

WW II NATIONAL OBSERVANCE
(Remarks of Senator Bob Dole)

Whatever else you say about old soldiers, they never forget. Today, we assemble at this shrine of democracy to insure that they are never forgotten.

We recall an earlier war, even as we commemorate the quick and successful completion of another conflict halfway around the world. Later this week, Washington will welcome home the men and women of Desert Storm. It's hard to believe, but some people question this outpouring of national pride. Maybe they are embarrassed by the cheering and the chants—the flagwaving and the unabashed love of country that inspired America's volunteer Army and that sustained it in the bleak deserts of Arabia.

Surely no one can mistake this week's observances as a glorification of war—least of all the soldier, who must suffer the scars and terrors of battle. No: What we celebrate this week are the human qualities that lend nobility to the battlefield. The courage and selflessness. The sacrifice and the professionalism. Qualities exhibited by American fighting men and women on the road to Kuwait and on the sands of Iwo Jima.

Chiseled into the front of this building is the phrase, "What is past is prologue." If the Smithsonian is America's attic, then the National Archives is America's strongbox. Here are enshrined the charters of our nationhood. The declaration that made us independent. The Constitution that made us whole. And the Bill of Rights, which after two centuries remains a guidepost in humanity's age old struggle to be free.

There is not a way of putting a value on such documents—or on the national character they define. Wars shape character. They also express it. Fifty years ago, Americans from every walk of life stopped what they were doing on a Sunday afternoon in December. I was in college at the time, waiting tables in a University of Kansas frat house. Truth is, I didn't take the world very seriously before December 7, 1941.

Nor was I alone. For most of us, the events in Europe existed dimly in radio broadcasts or newspaper stories. The news from half a world away served to remind Americans of why we had abandoned the old world 300 years earlier. After all, why should we worry about a continent that seemed bent on self-destruction? Weren't we protected from harm's way by two oceans, gigantic moats behind which even the largest country could take shelter?

All that changed on December 7, 1941, when American isolation was blasted along with

the Navy outpost at Pearl Harbor. In a single afternoon, the term "national security" was redefined to read "international obligations." Soon, ten million of us went off to fight a total war against dictators for whom a declaration, a constitution, or a bill of rights would be anathema.

Many never came back. They rest on foreign soil: In the chalkfields of northern France, the jungles of Asia, or on the floor of the deep Pacific. Some came home physically or psychologically scarred for life. To this day, they wear their injuries as proudly as their medals, because both were earned in a noble cause. Still others returned to a very different land from the one they left to avenge the boys of Bataan and Pearl Harbor. For if the war changed those who fought it, it changed America even more.

This, too, is part of the 50th anniversary observance that begins this week. A war that shattered artificial barriers of race and sex. A war that took American women out of the home and ushered them into the workforce. A war that paved the way for the modern women's movements, a quiet revolution that insists, "We, the People" who wrote a constitution, must live up to the promises of equal treatment that it contains.

World War II was an equal opportunity conflict. The enemy shot equally at white, black, or brown targets. On a battlefield, the blood of black soldiers and white all flows together, in a crimson stream of mutual valor.

Fortunately, the young G.I.'s who returned home to America in 1945 could not reconcile the fight against Hitler with acceptance of Jim Crow. So in defeating the scourge of Nazi racism, we also declared war on bigotry—beginning in our own backyard.

During the next four and a half years, millions of war stories will be told. Some of the most moving will form the heart of a major traveling exhibit opening December 7 in San Antonio. For making it possible for today's Americans to experience an earlier generation's rendezvous with destiny, we are all indebted to the United States Automobile Association, and to the exhibit planners of the National Archives.

Between now and 1995, we will examine what has been called "the last good war." At special exhibits, conferences, reunions, film festivals, educational workshops, and a shot of other events, we will remember the war and those who fought it. Not only giants like Eisenhower, Patton, MacArthur, and Bradley—but the nameless heroes who went to their deaths known only to God.

We will recall places like Casablanca, Anzio, Normandy, and Midway. We will marvel over a Nation united in defense of all that we hold most sacred. But we will not forget the abuses that occurred when wartime emotions ran amuck and some of our own people were punished for the simple fact of their national ancestry.

Hopefully, we will draw lessons from the war before the war—from that intense battle of words waged between those who thought it was possible in the 1930's to isolate America from global mainstream and those who accepted the responsibilities that accompany international leadership.

Great nations measure their greatness in the obligations they honor and in the ideals they uphold. America is no exception.

Fifty years later, for example, we all wish that nations would leave their neighbors undisturbed. We wish the world might build fewer tanks so it could spend more fighting poverty and disease. We wish that no young American would ever again be forced to leave his loved ones and take up arms in some far off killing field.

Yet if these past fifty years have taught us anything, it is the danger of wishful thinking. In the modern world, wishes are no substitute for will. That is something we learned at terrible cost in fighting what Winston Churchill called the most unnecessary of all wars.

And because we learned it, we were willing and able to respond quickly when an Iraqi dictator tried to swallow a tiny neighbor. Like the warriors of my day, the troops of Desert Storm fought, not for territory but for justice, not for plunder, but for righteousness. The ideals for which they fought have yet to be implemented in every American home. But then, that's what sets us apart. Thanks to the documents displayed in this building's rotunda, we are a Nation that has never become, but it is always becoming.

The people of the National Archives know that where you come from says a lot about where you're going. So if you want another reason to remember the war that began fifty years ago, consider this: By recalling a world at war, we might hasten a world where children recall only peace.

That could be the greatest of all legacies from the citizen soldiers who rescued civilization itself from a long, starless, night of the soul.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPETITIVENESS

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today the Committee on Ways and Means began a series of hearings on factors affecting U.S. international competitiveness. Over the next few months, we will examine a wide range of issues—from tax and trade policy to education and training—that can help to determine whether America is adequately prepared to participate in the global economy we will face in the next century. We were privileged this morning to begin the hearings with testimony from the Speaker of the House. Speaker FOLEY gave us an excellent overview of the challenges before us. For the benefit of all Members, the text of his prepared remarks follows:

STATEMENT OF SPEAKER THOMAS S. FOLEY
I. INTRODUCTION: THE REALITIES OF THE NEW
WORLD ORDER

In the past four decades, the United States has the proud achievement, along with its allies, of having defended the values of political and economic freedom with remarkable success. These victories include the defeat of communism as a military threat in Western Europe and the triumph and exposition of democratic values in Eastern Europe. By forging a multi-state coalition against the aggression of Saddam Hussein and leading the military operation, we reaffirmed our great influence in world affairs.

In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf conflict, however, the United States is in a sobering position. After World War II, we found ourselves in an international community as the one preeminent victorious combatant and economic power. Today, we are surrounded by economic powers, some growing and some already giants, in a global environment of competition and fast-paced progress.

We now face serious domestic problems, and the fundamental challenge of how to regain our relative international economic competitive advantage.

While the problems we face are serious, we should place the issues in proper perspective. The United States is still the world's leading economy, with resources, technology, and a \$5 trillion GNP unequaled by any other country. The GNP of our nearest competitor, Japan, is only about half the size of ours. However, since 1980, our economy has declined in relative terms.

The consensus of economists point to the decline in productivity as the principal cause of the relative erosion of the United States' traditional global economic leadership. During the 1980's, for instance, Japan achieved a productivity growth of about 3 percent per year, as opposed to a 1 percent figure for the United States, at the same time as Japan's overall GNP grew by an average of approximately 4 percent compared to less than 3 percent for the United States.

While a number of factors may account for our lagging productivity, many economists are now singling out three recent governmental policies as serious structural impediments to our economic growth and international competitiveness. The first finding has been the critical importance of public infrastructure investment to the long-term productivity growth of the American economy, and the lack of such investment by the United States relative to other nations. The second factor, in this age of increasing globalization of capital and technology, is our declining investment in human capital, namely the education and training of our citizens, probably the most significant investment we can make to boost our economy and its ability to compete globally in the 1990's and the next century. Thirdly, we have been deficient in encouraging the levels of research and development needed to maintain the American lead in technology.

II. REBUILDING AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE EDGE: INFRASTRUCTURE

Our nation's core infrastructure—our streets and highways, mass transit systems, airports, water and sewer systems, and electrical and gas facilities—is an essential component to a competitive economy. It affects the cost of all goods and services, thereby having a direct relation to the productivity of our workforce. Poor infrastructure increases the costs in making and transporting goods, which translates into a less productive and efficient economy. On the other hand, a quality system of infrastructure using the latest technologies will decrease the ultimate cost of goods and services.

Since the 1960's, our country's net investment in our basic infrastructure has nearly come to a halt, dropping from well over 2 percent of GNP in the 1960's to less than .5 percent during the mid-1980's. Japan and West Germany, on the other hand, have averaged spending 5 percent and about 2.5 percent of their GNP, respectively, for infrastructure during the period 1973 through 1985.

Recent studies by economists demonstrate this decline in spending has caused a corresponding decline in the growth rate of productivity in the United States, while those other nations have seen their growth rates accelerate. One well-known study by a former Federal Reserve economist attributed as much as 80 percent of America's decline in productivity since the early 1970's solely to the decline in infrastructure investment.

During the highpoint in our nation's infrastructure building, President Kennedy recognized the critical importance of infrastruc-

ture investment in world competitiveness. "Affecting the cost of every commodity we consume or export," pronounced Kennedy, "[our transportation system is] vital to our ability to compete abroad. It influences both the cost and the flexibility of our defense preparedness, and both the business and recreational opportunities of our citizens." Kennedy, at that time, proposed raising taxes on diesel fuel, tires, and heavy trucks to cover the large expenditure needed to finish the interstate system. He also took a political risk by asking Congress to prevent a planned reduction in the gasoline tax.

We must readopt President Kennedy's attitude and fiscal commitment towards our infrastructure. Simply put, infrastructure investment has been all talk and no action during the 1980's. At the same time, we were building a \$22 billion surplus in unspent highway trust funds. We ought to begin spending the surplus for its intended reason. Furthermore, dedicating a greater part of an increased gasoline tax to infrastructure spending will also spark the rebuilding that we need.

Moreover, infrastructure investment does not simply mean increased resources for our roads, but also critical investment in new technologies. For instance, the United States needs to encourage the installation and development of fiber optic networks, as these will form the basis of 21st century information and communications links. Japan, again, is currently implementing a \$10 billion program to install fiber optics in every home and business.

We could use high speed rail systems to decrease the strains on our highways and roads. Germany and France are currently using such trains as an environmentally sound and efficient mode of transport. As another example, the ground-based air traffic control system in the United States has not been revamped since the 1960's, resulting in an inefficient use of airspace and needless delays. Use of global satellite navigation systems would significantly reduce traffic buildup, decrease delays and accidents.

III. EXPANDING AMERICA'S MARKETABLE SKILLS: EDUCATION

Today, we live in a truly international marketplace. The world's leading corporations, including American multi-nationals, compete globally, while the movement of both capital and technology are not confined to national borders. In this environment, a nation's competitive advantage comes to depend principally on its will and ability to expand and mobilize the marketable skills of its citizens.

Like infrastructure, the quality of our educational system is directly related to our ability to compete and maintain a premier role in world affairs. Only by developing the minds and talents of our people can we expand the pool of skills needed to research, design, and produce marketable products and services, and, equally as important, to maintain an active electorate upon which our nation's political and governmental foundations have been built.

As with our nation's investment in infrastructure, our financial commitment to education and training during the 1980's was one of little action. In seven of eight years in the Reagan Administration, the President asked Congress to make large cuts in education, almost 34 percent less in one year alone. Congress resisted, increasing education spending by 13 percent during that decade. But it is grossly insufficient to our needs. During the 1970's, federal spending on education in-

creased 37 percent, and even that was inadequate.

While higher education remains a successful and well financed venture in this country, primary and secondary education is in need of serious attention. When studies indicate that half of 17 year-olds in the United States cannot easily read or even understand a newspaper editorial, we have a real crisis for the future of our country, not only in economic terms but also for the future of a democracy that depends upon an educated electorate.

Japan's educational system, by comparison, lavishes attention to the primary and secondary schools rather than the schools of higher learning. At the same time, the system is geared towards the average child rather than the exceptional one.

To be a teacher in Japan is a high honor, and by addressing someone as "Sensei", or teacher, you pay them the highest compliment. We must provide American teachers with the same respect, although this will involve changing long settled attitudes. Clearly, Congress must set an example, even if a small one, legislatively. Congress should expand the federal role in training and recruiting teachers. We must in particular consider affording significant scholarships to students choosing to teach in disadvantaged areas or teaching subjects in which skilled teachers are lacking, such as science and math. A federal board to certify teachers with outstanding skills is another idea worthy of consideration.

We must also recognize that education does not simply start in formal schools. Early intervention through Head Start and other successful federal programs begins the education process—a process that is not neglected in Europe and Japan.

Even with the successes of higher education in the United States, only about one quarter of our population ever graduates from a college or university. Germany and other European countries have adopted youth apprenticeship programs in conjunction with the business community which provide valuable on-the-job training to non-college bound students. A cooperative skill-based training program between the schools and businesses increases the productivity of the workforce, at the same time decreasing the rapidly growing gap between college graduates and high school graduates. German employers, for example, believe their training system provides a major competitive advantage over firms in other countries. About 70 percent of young Germans enter the job market through their apprenticeship program. Only six months after passing the German apprenticeship examination, over 68 percent of graduates were working in occupations for which they are trained. German executives attribute much of their business success to their sophisticated workforce, largely trained directly by them under the apprenticeship program.

I am not advocating a wholesale adoption of another country's system of learning. But we must recognize and consider characteristics of other systems that will improve education generally here in the United States. Unfortunately, we have difficulties changing or implementing educational policies in the United States because we have, rightfully, sought local control over the policy of our educational institutions at the primary and secondary level. As a consequence, there are almost 15,000 school boards in the United States. Although I do not point to this example as a model for our nation, the Minister of Education in France can sign an order on

one day that will directly affect the next day 54,000 elementary and secondary schools.

Another difficult educational problem we face is the need to develop better programs to retrain workers who lose their jobs. For example, twenty-nine years ago when Congress took up the Trade Expansion Act, this Committee adopted a forward looking recommendation by President Kennedy to establish a special program, called trade adjustment assistance, to ensure that the theory of free trade helping everyone would always be, in fact, a reality. President Kennedy was very clear about the program he had in mind, stating "This cannot be and will not be a subsidy program for governmental paternalism. It is instead a program to afford time for American initiative, American adaptability, and American resiliency to assert themselves."

Unfortunately, the United States has never achieved a successful dislocated worker program either in trade adjustment assistance or in the Job Training Partnership Act. But just because the task is difficult does not mean we can give up. A program to retrain workers is absolutely essential if the United States is to draw full benefits from the dynamism of world trade.

It is not simply enhancing capital formation that increases productivity, but enhancing labor and its skills has, according to many economists, a direct link to overall productivity growth. As another example, greater management/labor cooperation—having employees more involved in workplace decisions—has led to stunning productivity increases in those companies that have embarked on such a course.

The education of, and commitment to, our workforce at all stages of development—whether it be at the primary or secondary level, or at a point where a job is lost—is crucial to our future competitiveness. By combining the best elements of our educational system and those of our competitors, and allowing for job retraining to rechannel our resources, we can expand the skills of our workforce and our ability to meet global challenges.

IV. INCREASING AMERICA'S INNOVATION: TECHNOLOGY

Our country continues to be the world's leading source of new technologies. But we have fallen behind in supporting much-needed research and development. Germany, for example, now spends 136 percent more in non-military research than we do in proportion to GNP. America has discovered new technologies, such as the VCR, but, in a matter of a few years, has lost the markets for such technologies to overseas competitors. Whether it be investment in new infrastructure technologies or the development of commercial products, only by encouraging research will the United States keep its leading edge in innovative technologies and, equally as important, in keeping a hold on the everdeveloping markets for these technologies.

V. SHARING THE BURDEN OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rising to our domestic challenges is not the only key to maintaining our nation's international competitiveness. It will be incumbent on other nations to come forward with a more supportive role in confronting international challenges. The United States cannot continue to bear the preponderant cost of meeting the post-war world problems in the same sense and proportion that we have borne them in the past four decades, and at the same time meet the domestic

problems of its own society. If Germany and Japan as they are today were present at the founding of the United Nations, strong members of the international community in good standing, they would most likely be permanent members of the UN Security Council. If we are to ask such countries to share an expanding role in international affairs, we must be willing to ensure that they are recognized proportionately within various international bodies.

VI. CONCLUSION

Although still the leading economic power in many respects, the United States cannot ignore its relatively declining edge in world markets. At least three structural impediments must be removed in order for us to reverse this trend. First, we must commit resources to improve our infrastructure and related technologies. Second, we must reshape and improve our educational system, including the creation of a job training system. Finally, we must encourage more non-military research and development.

I am delighted to have had the opportunity to testify before the Ways and Means Committee on such a timely topic, and wish these hearings the greatest success in coming forward with constructive solutions. Thank you.

DON EDWARDS ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW YORK TIMES

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from California, DON EDWARDS, has worked long and hard on the issue of civil rights throughout his 29 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. There is probably no one in this body who is more knowledgeable on the subject, nor more committed to protecting the rights of all Americans and wiping out racial intolerance, than he is. Today, as we consider the civil rights bill of 1991, I believe it is important that his extremely well-written letter to the editor of the New York Times—in today's edition—be brought to each Member's attention. Following is the text of the letter:

[From the New York Times, June 4, 1991]

MORE RACISM FROM THE G.O.P.

(By Don Edwards)

WASHINGTON.—When the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed by the Congress, Republicans voted for it 4 to 1. But in considering the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the G.O.P. seems less interested in a civil rights bill and more interested in reviving race as a campaign issue for 1992. This is part of a consistent pattern.

In 1988, the Bush-Quayle campaign exploited racial fears in the shameless Willie Horton ads. In the 1990 elections, the party successfully exploited the civil rights bill with race-based TV ads misrepresenting the bill and pandering to racist fears. The party now seems intent on continuing this policy. Republican leaders have repudiated David Duke, the Republican Louisiana legislator and former Ku Klux Klansman, yet the President's men do not shrink from using the very code words—like "quotas"—that Mr. Duke uses to spread paranoia about blacks' taking jobs from whites. The phony

smoke screen of "quotas," fanned by a slick and expensive public relations campaign, has obscured the debate about the bill's real goals.

The Democratic leaders' bill, which has bipartisan support, will not create quotas. It merely reverses 1989 Supreme Court decisions that weakened anti-discrimination laws in employment that had worked fairly and effectively for nearly 20 years. In fact, the bill explicitly makes quotas illegal, permitting a quota victim to sue for damages.

The Democratic bill would bring consistency to civil rights damage suits. Existing law allows compensatory and punitive damages for intentional discrimination based on race; the bill extends this right to people intentionally discriminated against because of sex, disability or religion.

Today, the House is to vote on three bills: a bipartisan compromise sponsored by the Judiciary Committee chairman, Jack Brooks, and the committee's senior Republican, Hamilton Fish; the strong version written by the House Education and Labor Committee last year, and President Bush's substitute.

The compromise will be approved overwhelmingly. It includes understandings reached in discussions between civil rights and business leaders—discussions scuttled by White House intimidation, on Mr. Bush's orders, with Bush aides saying the quota issue must be kept alive for future elections.

The Brooks-Fish bill limits punitive damages for intentional discrimination to \$150,000, a provision many of us have fought for two years but whose inclusion is essential if we are to approach the two-thirds vote needed to override a promised Bush veto. Last year's bill will be offered so members of both parties can vote for a stronger "pure" bill that does not limit punitive damages.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh calls the Brooks-Fish substitute a "hoax." He is wrong. It is the Administration's substitute that is a hoax. It fails to reverse most of the Supreme Court cases the compromise bill seeks to overturn. It makes it easy for businesses to justify practices that, have discriminatory effects.

The phoniest part of the Bush bill pretends to provide additional remedies to victims of harassment but actually places more obstacles in their way. The bill would even legalize harassment if the worker did not file a complaint with the employer's in-house grievance system within 90 days.

Enactment of the Democrats' bill would signal an end to the diminution of our rights by a Supreme Court now controlled by a Reagan-Bush majority. The bill would return to ordinary working people procedural rights like a reasonable time period for filing a complaint, equitable rules on proving discrimination and protection against discrimination in employment contracts.

In restoring these rights, the bill would give all workers—whites, racial and religious minorities, women, men and people with disabilities—a fair chance at fighting discrimination, and the right to seek damages. It is unworthy of the President to play racial politics to defeat it.

IT IS TIME TO ESTABLISH CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT ON WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL SECURITY DECISIONS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, on behalf of myself and Mr. BROOKS, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and former chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, and Mr. HAMILTON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, the Presidential Directives and Records Accountability Act.

The purpose of this bill is to establish a routine process for congressional oversight on the issuance of national security directives. This bill seeks to bring these critical decision documents under the control of the law and provide for increased public accountability.

National security decision directives, now called NSD's or NSDD's under prior administrations form a significant body of national law and policy. They may regulate anything from the war on drugs, to policy governing space exploration, to nuclear proliferation, to actions in the Persian Gulf. They are, however, cloaked in secrecy. They are not called to the attention of anyone outside the executive branch, even after they are declassified. This legislation would bring them under an appropriate level of congressional oversight.

This is intended to treat NSD's the same manner as other Presidential directives. If the President issues an Executive order or other proclamation, that directive must be registered pursuant to the terms of the Federal Register Act. However, directives such as NSD's are not covered. This bill would extend the coverage of the Federal Register Act to any Presidential directive which establishes policy, directs the carrying out of law or policy, authorizes or requires the use of appropriated funds or other resources—including personnel, or otherwise asserts or appears to assert an authority of the President.

I believe that the excesses of recent years are a clear warning that secret policymaking is dangerous to our national government. Under our Constitution, the Congress is an equal partner in the creation and development of national policy. All too often we have discovered that the executive branch has been carrying out policies of which Congress has not been informed. On occasion, particularly during the Iran-Contra affair, the executive branch has acted despite the law. We all remember that the Iran-Contra scandal was launched by Presidential directives not shared with Congress because the authors of this criminal act knew the Congress would know better.

During the past year, as chairman of the Government Operations Committee, I have been engaged in an ongoing dialog, with General Scowcroft, the President's National Security Adviser. The White House has refused to provide even a list of NSD's issued by the Bush administration. I did not seek the actual NSD's themselves, just a numbered list with the titles and a brief summary of each.

It is interesting to note that the National Security Adviser and his legal counsel insist that they do provide to the appropriate congressional committees information about relevant policies when asked to do so. Unfortunately, there is no way for congressional committees to know about the existence of these executive policy directives when they are cloaked in secrecy. Similarly, when Congress is not informed, how can it know of new directives which replace old policies or which break new ground?

This bill would place no restrictions upon the President's authority to establish and carry out national policy. It would only require that such policies be numbered and registered with the Office of the Federal Register and that copies of each such directive be transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. If necessary for reasons of national security, they could be classified.

If such a practice had been in effect during the decade of the eighties, Congress would have had an early-warning system which might have permitted us to escape the disastrous consequences of the failed Iran hostage policy.

Until recently the executive branch claimed the need for such excessive secrecy about national policy because of the exigencies of the cold war and the Soviet threat. That threat has now evaporated. It is time for the executive to recognize that the Congress is not an adversary from whom its policies must be concealed.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Presidential Directives and Records Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. CONTROL OF THE USE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVES.

(a) DEFINITION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE.—Section 1501 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by designating the 4 indented paragraphs thereof in order as paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4);

(2) in paragraph (3), as so designated by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) 'Executive directive' means any written instrument, other than a Presidential proclamation or Executive order, that—

"(A) is signed or endorsed by, or is issued at the direction of, the President, or an appointee in the Executive office of the President; and

"(B)(i) establishes policy, (ii) directs the carrying out of law or policy, (iii) authorizes or requires the use of appropriated funds or other resources (including personnel), or (iv) otherwise asserts or appears to assert an authority of the President;

except that such term does not include a finding under section 662 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2422)."

(b) FILING AND REGISTRATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVES.—Section 1503 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "and directives" after "Filing documents" in the heading of such section;

(2) by designating the text of such section as subsection (a); and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) The original and 3 duplicate originals or certified copies of each Executive directive shall be filed with the Office of the Federal Register on the next business day following the date the Executive directive is issued. The Archivist of the United States shall cause to be noted on the original and copies of each such Executive directive the day and hour of the filing and shall number such filings sequentially in the order filed. The original of all Executive directives shall be permanently retained as a part of the Archives of the United States.

"(2) Upon filing, one copy of each Executive directive shall be immediately transmitted by the head of the Office of Records Management to each of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. In the case of directives which contain information which may be withheld from disclosure under section 552(b)(1) of title 5, such copies shall be transmitted and maintained in the manner required by the rules and procedures of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, to protect the information therein from improper disclosure."

SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL AND OTHER FEDERAL RECORDS.

(a) INFORMING EMPLOYEES OF PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT REQUIREMENTS.—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2208. Informing Employees of Requirements

"(a) Each officer or employee who is appointed or detailed to, or otherwise employed in, a position in the Executive Office of the President or Vice President, or on the immediate staff of the President or Vice President, shall receive, and shall at the time of employment sign a receipt for, a notice describing the requirements of this chapter and of the procedures for controlling, managing, and preserving Presidential or Vice Presidential records.

"(b) Each such officer or employee shall, at the time of vacating any such position, receive a copy of the notice required by subsection (a) shall be prepared jointly by the Archivist and the counsel to the President."

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT.—Chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2209. Office of Records Management.

"There shall be in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Records Management. The Office shall be responsible for securing compliance with the requirements of this chapter and for carrying out such other functions as may be assigned by the President. The Office shall consult with the Archivist before making any significant change in the practices or procedures used to secure such compliance."

(c) AUTHORITY OF THE ARCHIVIST TO DEFINE RECORD.—Section 3301 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Archivist of the United States shall have final authority in the Executive branch to determine what constitutes such a record for purposes of chapter 21 through 33 of this title and may issue such rules, regulations, and guidelines as may be necessary for such purposes."

(d) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CHAPTER ANALYSIS.—The analysis for chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking out the item pertaining to section 2205 and inserting the following:

"2205. Exceptions to restricted access."

and

(B) by inserting after the item pertaining to section 2207 the following:

"2208. Information employees of requirements.

"2209. Office of Record Management."

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 2201(3) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "thereof" and inserting "thereof".

MEMORIAL DAY AT GETTYSBURG

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is a holiday whose significance sometimes becomes vague and distant. On Monday, May 27, 1991, Memorial Day, I was afforded the honor to participate in a very special ceremony in Gettysburg, PA, within my 19th Congressional District. The meaning of this day was once again made vivid to me as I joined with others in a funeral procession led by a riderless black stallion, a solemn symbol of the fallen soldier.

Gettysburg usually celebrates Memorial Day with a parade and other activities, but this year's celebration included an especially memorable interment ceremony of unidentified remains of Civil War soldiers from both the North and South who died at the Battle of Gettysburg, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. The ceremony was held at the Gettysburg National Cemetery following a procession through the town which included a memorial service conducted by clergy of the common faiths present in the Civil War period. The impressive 3d U.S. Infantry, or "Old Guard" who maintain the 24-hour vigil at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, also participated in this notable event, their first excursion outside of Washington, DC, and Arlington National Cemetery.

Frank Bracken, Deputy Secretary of the Interior, served as the event's keynote speaker. Mr. Bracken stressed the importance of remembrance of those who have fallen in war when he said, "It is for this we honor them: The cause they believed in, their devotion, and their sacrifice." His closing remarks included the endorsement of world peace and harmony.

The burial and ceremony to honor those who have sacrificed in war can only repay a part of the great debt we owe. They fought to protect the freedom we enjoy, thus we must work to preserve that freedom and see that this Nation continues to adhere to the principles upon which it was founded. Though firsthand experience is necessary for full appreciation, I was very impressed by Gettysburg's ceremony and hope to share the experience.

THE BENS PRINCIPLES ON CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct my colleagues' attention to a new initiative that opposes the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons as well as the missile delivery systems that are used to launch these weapons. Business Executives for National Security [BENS] has designed a set of principles which all nations should adhere to. The BENS principles address the moral and ethical aspects of exporting materials that could be used in the construction of these weapons of mass destruction.

These principles are not designed to replace U.S. laws governing exports. They are designed to complement the existing set of laws and regulations by not only questioning whether or not a given export sale is legal but also whether that sale is a right decision. In this respect, the principles are similar to the Sullivan principles which for a long period dealt with business practices in South Africa.

We cannot hope to stop all of the harmful, or potentially harmful sales of components for weapons of mass destruction simply by passing new laws. It is necessary to establish an export control regime which would permit and even encourage legitimate exports, while simultaneously preventing those sales that have the potential of presenting danger to the world at large. This undertaking will require the active cooperation of the business community. Accordingly I am pleased to see that the BENS principles were initiated by an organization of leading business executives.

I invite my colleagues to review and support these principles and I request that the full text of the principles be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE BENS PRINCIPLES: GUIDELINES FOR EXPORTS

Business Executives for National Security (BENS), a national, nonpartisan trade association, believes that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terror, and the technology to deliver them, is an urgent problem requiring immediate attention. BENS recognizes the importance of not unduly disrupting trade, but believes that American business should place first its responsibilities toward national security. Therefore, in addition to complying with all statutory and treaty restrictions, business should base its commercial activities on moral and ethical considerations.

(1) This company is committed to halting the spread of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, or missile delivery systems.

(2) This company will support the letter and spirit of current and future laws against the proliferation of such weapons.

(3) This company will not knowingly export products or technologies likely to be used in the unlawful or unconscionable development of such weapons.

(4) This company will make every effort to discover and document the ultimate destination and use of its products.

(5) This company will urge domestic and foreign businesses to abide by these principles.

Each signatory should develop its own methods to advance these principles in the operation of its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Special emphasis should be focused on "choke point" exports, such as raw material and machinery used in producing nuclear weapons and missile technology. Senior management should cooperate with BENS, proliferation experts, and government agencies to determine appropriate action regarding suspect countries and projects.

WAIVER OF JACKSON-VANIK FOR THE U.S.S.R. IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD NORMALIZATION OF TRADE RELATIONS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President George Bush informed Congress of his intention to waive Jackson-Vanik for Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, and most important, the Soviet Union. The waiver for the Soviet Union is particularly significant, for it is the first step in the long-awaited normalization of trade relations. This Member would like to take a moment to commend the President for his decision.

Clearly, the Soviet Union continues to pursue policies that are objectionable to the United States. It denies true self-determination to the people of the Baltic States, and the democracy movement in many regions is under attack by reactionary forces. It is altogether proper that the United States should press to advance the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union. We should seek to ensure that the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia are permitted to determine their own future. But we should not hold trade hostage to these efforts.

Over the years the United States has fought to promote the rights of Soviet minorities, particularly the Jewish minority, to emigrate. The Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act has been instrumental in pursuing this policy. And Jackson-Vanik has now achieved its objective. Last month the Supreme Soviet voted final approval to a comprehensive emigration law. In short, the Soviet Union appears to have addressed the concerns raised in Jackson-Vanik. It is time now to recognize and reward these Soviet efforts by a waiver of Jackson-Vanik.

In the next few weeks the State Department will be examining the new Soviet emigration law. If, as appears likely, the law is judged to satisfy the concerns raised in Jackson-Vanik, then the granting of normal tariff status, or the so-called most-favored-nation trade status, will most certainly be forthcoming. The granting of MFN, which really confers normal tariff status, is an important step if commerce between the United States and the Soviet Union is to grow.

Mr. Speaker, this Member applauds President Bush for his decision to waive Jackson-Vanik for the Soviet Union, and would urge him to move as rapidly as possible to confer the normal trade status of MFN. This Member urges the Congress, would urge this body to work closely with the executive branch in

order to speed the granting of normal tariff status for the Soviet Union.

HONORING AILEEN E. BURNS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Westchester Irish Committee is holding its annual cocktail party-buffet during which it honors individuals who have worked tirelessly to improve the local community. I wish to particularly recognize one of the honorees, Aileen Burns, a life-long resident of the city of Yonkers in my congressional district.

Aileen has demonstrated a concern for issues that effect her fellow Irish-Americans, as well as a dedication to serving the community. She currently is the employment manager at St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, and she is working toward continuing her health care career by pursuing a masters of science in Health Services at Iona College.

Aileen has also been an active member of the American-Irish Association for the past 10 years, including a stint as the first woman president of the organization. She has served on the Scholarship, Heritage Day and Journal Committees for the Association, and she also serves on the Yonkers Mayor's Irish Advisory Board.

In short, Aileen Burns is the type of young woman of whom we can all be proud. She has remained true to her heritage and served her community and country well. It is a pleasure to join the Westchester Irish Committee in recognizing her outstanding accomplishments.

A NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to introduce to my colleagues a fine and talented group of musicians—the Georgetowne Middle School Band of North Pekin, IL. These young men and women of note will perform a concert on the Ellipse of the White House this Thursday at 10 a.m. I know that this performance will delight its audience with the high level of competence and quality for which the Georgetowne Middle School Concert Band and Jazz Band are known.

I join with the Marquette Heights-North Pekin communities in offering my congratulations on this fine accomplishment and wish the musicians continued success.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the resolution passed by the Tazewell County Board proclaiming June 6 as Georgetowne Middle School Band Day.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, on June 4th thru June 8th, the Marquette Heights-North Pekin Georgetowne Middle School Concert Band will be traveling to Washington, D.C.; and

Whereas, they will perform a concert on the Ellipse of the White House on Thursday, June 6th at 10:00 a.m.; and

Whereas, the District 102 Concert Band will be exemplary ambassadors of their parents, the Marquette Heights-North Pekin communities, Tazewell County, and the Peoria area; and

Whereas, Congressman Robert Michel understands the significance of this event and plans to share these memories into the Congressional Record;

Therefore be it resolved that the Tazewell County Board proclaim June 6th to be recognized in the beloved community of Marquette Heights-North Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, and proclaim said day as being Georgetowne Middle School Band Day.

THE SOVIET BID FOR WESTERN AID

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues this column from the Cincinnati Enquirer by Robert Webb. Many in Washington and some of our allies argue that the West should provide massive financial aid to prop the ailing Soviet system to shore up support from President Gorbachev. But Robert Webb cautions that "any Western economic aid to the Soviet Union * * * should be conditioned on the firmest possible guarantees of a free-market economy. Any such aid, moreover, should be mainly in the form of loans guaranteed by the Soviets' immense natural resources, including gold."

Mr. Speaker, I commend it to my colleagues.

At this point, please enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the attached column, "The Soviet Bid for Western Aid":

THE SOVIET BID FOR WESTERN AID

The portrait of a Soviet Union near economic death may be vastly overdrawn. Its gold reserves alone may be worth \$34 billion. None knows the precise value of its oil reserves, but they must be immense. And its diamond assets are by no means meager.

Yet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is calling for \$100 billion in economic aid from the West. He wants to lay his case before the approaching London economic summit of the United States and six other industrial nations. No Soviet leader has ever before made such a plea and certainly not to that forum. That Gorbachev would suggest the gravity of his, if not his country's, position.

Gorbachev has long been on the political ropes, suffering from the failures of perestroika. Russians and other Soviet peoples have tasted or sensed enough of life in the West to convince them that much has gone wrong in their country. They blame the Communist Party, which Gorbachev continues to defend despite the sharp drop in his popularity.

YELTSIN POPULARITY

Yet Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, member of the Supreme Soviet parliament who visited Cincinnati recently, cautions that the popularity of Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin, Gorbachev's main political rival, may be partly because he is not at the nation's helm. Yevtushenko, who

represents Cincinnati's Soviet sister city, Kharkov, has a point.

Those most in charge of their nations often lose much of the popularity they had before their ascent to power. It happened to U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson and to former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, not because of any corruption but because of their decisions. Johnson's were connected with the Vietnam War, Mrs. Thatcher's mainly with her unflagging support of a poll or head tax.

Tough decisions, especially when widely perceived as wrong, diminish popularity. But popularity should be no leader's primary aim. That aim should be the right decisions, whatever the cost in popularity. It all too often doesn't work that way, and any nation suffers to the extent it doesn't.

Gorbachev would be less than human, perhaps, if he wasn't concerned about the depths to which his popularity has sunk. Even in a society still centrally controlled and largely undemocratic, it must hurt to be as widely disliked as the polls show him. This isn't to suggest that's why he wants massive economic aid from the West. He may well believe only such a funds infusion can prime the Soviet pump toward the freer economy he promises in exchange.

Given the menace of a militarized, Stalinist-type Soviet Union, the option Gorbachev seems now to favor would be worth almost any price to the West. NATO wouldn't have agreed on a cut of at least 50% in U.S. forces in Europe, for example, if Moscow hadn't changed as much as it has already. That cut should mean huge U.S. tax savings eventually. Further reductions could come with the pullback of Soviet troops enabling NATO to count on three months or more warning for any ground attack by Moscow. A world largely unthreatened by the Soviet Union is treasure to behold.

But Bruce D. Porter, Bradley senior research associate of the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University, makes a strong case in the spring issue of the National Interest for not underrating the Russian Republic, far and away the Soviet Union's largest, richest and best armed. In a June Harper's excerpt, Porter recalled Alexis de Tocqueville's prediction in *Democracy in America* (published in 1835) that Russia was also destined for U.S.-type greatness. Porter sees Russia's resurgence "both as a global power and as a continuing obstacle to Western interests."

"By the turn of the century, Moscow will still be in the seat of some kind of government," Porter wrote. "That government—whether communist, democratic, fascist, nationalist or autocratic—will control at least the current territory of the Russian Republic . . . and probably the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Kazakhstan as well. If it succeeds in holding together this 'Slavic core,' it will have inherited nearly 92% of the territory and over 80% of the population of today's Soviet Union." He said such a residual union would still possess most of Moscow's current military capacity, "including the biggest, best-equipped army in Europe and the largest nuclear arsenal in the world."

GUARANTEES NECESSARY

Any Western economic aid to the Soviet Union, then, should be conditioned on the firmest possible guarantees of a genuine shift to political freedom and a free-market economy. Any such aid, moreover, should be mainly in the form of loans guaranteed by the Soviets' immense natural resources, including gold.

But most Western aid should be in expertise, cultural exchanges and trade, as in the Cincinnati-Kharkov model. Americans and other Westerners, moreover, have much to learn from as well as teach a country incalculably rich in its ethnic diversity, talent and natural resources.

THE POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Ms. LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce the unveiling of the Metro Dade Police Department's Police Athletic League. The league will consist of youth programs in basketball, baseball, bowling, swimming, boxing, dance and WRAP, an anti-drug program for youth.

WRAP, an acronym for Winning Recreation Alternative Program, will include supervision of neighborhood parks by police officers. In fact, most of the Police Athletic League consists of off-duty police officers volunteering their time to help children.

Many officers are to be thanked for this wonderful endeavor. Among them are Sgt. Al Bonanni, the director of the P.A.L.; Officer Rodney Polite; Officer Myron Williams; Sgt. Jim Dibenardo; Officer Ted Peterson; Officer Angelo Singleton; Lt. Harold Hasenback; Sgt. Joe Delancy; and Officer Jim Colongelo.

In its first year of existence, the league also has one of the most comprehensive summer camps in the State with one of the best dance programs in the country. Its baseball team will consist of some of the best Dade County athletes with off duty police officers as coaches.

Much of the \$150,000 required to support the League will come from money seized from drug dealers. It is truly heartwarming to know that money formerly directed at corrupting our youths will now be put into educating them.

The Police Athletic League will soon be counseling children throughout all of Dade County and thereby promoting our safe and productive future. It is with great pride that I call this organization to the attention of the House and the American public.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS OF PHYLLIS KAMINSKY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to my colleagues the following commencement address given by Phyllis Kaminsky to the Utica College of Syracuse University. I have the privilege and honor to serve with Phyllis Kaminsky on the board of directors of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs. The institute, one of the core grantees of the National Endowment for Democracy, has played a very instrumental role in assisting Democratic political parties around the globe struggling to realize representative forms of government in countries

where development has been stunted by command economies and monopolistic political structures. The institute has been active in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Middle East and, of course, Eastern and Central Europe. Phyllis Kaminsky has helped guide the institute and has participated directly in many of its programs. Most notably, she has served as leader and resident-expert on the complex and tense situation in Yugoslavia.

Phyllis' address revolving around the issue of responsibility in leadership and citizenship as the final burden of freedom is very insightful and warrants the close attention of my colleagues.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PHYLLIS KAMINSKY

Chancellor Eggers, President Simpson, Members of the Utica College Foundation Board and National Alumni Council, Utica College Faculty and Staff, Family and Friends of the Graduating Seniors, and the Graduating Seniors of the Class of 1991:

RESPONSIBILITY: THE FINAL BURDEN OF FREEDOM

Not surprisingly, my remarks today are about the future—your future and our country's future. As Charles Kettering said: "We shall all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there."

The past 20 years—for most of you the span of your lifetimes—has been a period of relative peace and prosperity in this country. You leave Utica College today to become part of the generation that will lead this country into the 21st century, a challenging and exciting prospect that will demand the best of each and every one of you.

When you depart the halls of campus today, you will begin writing a new chapter in the book of your lives. This new chapter will build on the portions of the story you have already written, using the knowledge you have gained here and reflecting the people and events that have had an influence on you.

But all of you are part of a bigger story—you are part of the "great American experience"—a chronicle of a democracy that is a little over two hundred years old. A.M. Rosenthal recently wrote in the New York Times "Democracy does not guarantee happiness. It just gives people the chance to pursue it—an inspiration upon which America was created."

There is much that needs to be done for our country and, by example, for those in the world who look to the United States for global moral and political leadership. It is up to Americans to strengthen America from within, to preserve our unique experiment in freedom and to passionately guard against those who would divide us against each other.

America is a country of many blessings.

Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently said: "Americans and Europeans alike forget how unique is the United States of America. No other nation has been built upon an idea—the idea of liberty. No other nation has successfully combined people of different races and nations within a single culture."

Both the founding fathers of the United States and successive waves of immigrants to your country were determined to create a new identity. Whether in flight from persecution or from poverty, the huddled masses with few exceptions welcomed American values, the American way of life and American opportunities. And America herself has

bound them to her with powerful bonds of patriotism and pride."

America is a country of possibility—the possibility of making things happen, of turning possibility into opportunity. And America is also a nation with many complex and pervasive problems.

The problems are familiar to all of us—persistent budget and trade deficits, increasing violence and homelessness in our cities, an unrelenting drug problem, a crumbling infrastructure, and deteriorating public schools, those institutions which are the very foundation of our democracy—our American way of life.

A few short months ago, we were a deeply divided and pessimistic nation worried about economic decay and political paralysis. And then we followed our President into a war against aggression and a quick, brilliantly-executed military victory. Victory was followed by a surge of patriotic rallies and flag-waving unmatched by anything in this generation. As an extraordinarily diverse society, the United States is not unified along lines of race, religion or culture. An external threat is the one thing with the power to bond our nation into a unified whole. Now that the threat has receded, we need to redirect this unanimity and solidarity to build for a future without war.

It would be tragic, indeed, if the nation's pride in our recent military success overseas diverted it from tackling the enormous problems at home—the internal threat. It should be possible to exercise international leadership while at the same time harnessing the same unity of purpose and commitment in a comprehensive effort to renew and rebuild our country and its inner cities, to restore its economic growth, and replenish its wealth. We should be guided by the words spoken on June 22, 1989 by President Bush. He said: "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

At the same time that we Americans grapple with our domestic challenges, slowly, perhaps very slowly, the world around us is demanding more and more freedom. We are witnessing an unparalleled explosion of ethnic self-discovery and a strong assertion of popular will—from Kurdistan to Lithuania—from Quebec to Kashmir—from Tibet to Solvenia—from Sri Lanka to Northern Ireland.

Our democracy and free-enterprise economy were the beacons of light that freedom fighters followed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In this "democracy" revolution our political and economic system is the model for the world.

Having participated in a number of election observation missions to Central Europe, where people were voting for the first time in a free multiparty election, I could not help but be moved by the enthusiasm and determination of these new voters as they participated in the democratic process. And now, after the birth of democracy and the establishment of the rule of law to replace the whim of dictators, Eastern European nations will experience severe economic hardship over the next few years before their democratic reforms begin to bear fruit.

A couple of months ago a city worker in Moscow when asked him how his life had changed now that this country had embarked on the road to democracy. His answer was: "We may be worse off today than we were five years ago, in every material way. But I don't care, because at least we have got a little air to breathe. We must never forget how stifling, how dead it was before."

In contrast to our nation which was founded upon an idea, Eastern Europe is defined not by ideology but by national character. The difficulty of the transition from communism to democracy appears to have been grossly underestimated both by the East Europeans themselves and by the West.

Casting ballots was simple compared with the task of setting up a society in which different people and different groups respect each other's rights, including the right to govern, the right to disagree and the right to be different. European societies lack the social flexibility and openness of the United States. The melting pot still works here, as Margaret Thatcher points out.

And, even closer to our shores, in Central America, voters line up at the polling stations gambling to participate in a democratic process, while knowing full well that they could lose their lives by doing so—by receiving a bullet rather than a ballot. The long lines of voters that stretched for miles in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti remain vivid images for all of us.

In Africa, the seeds of democracy are being planted and the Continent is awakening—bringing to the African peoples for the first time the possibility of free expression, economic opportunity and political participation.

And in Asia, we must never forget the Goddess of Democracy—the Statue of Liberty of the courageous Chinese students in Tiananmen Square or the poignant plea for assistance by the Dalai Lama of Tibet when he visited Washington recently—a reminder from a gentle people engaged in a largely forgotten struggle for their freedom.

Ordinary people are the true heroes of our time. Ordinary people tore down the Berlin Wall. Ordinary people ousted the dictators. Ordinary people demanded their rights in Latin America and Eastern Europe. And ordinary people are enduring the harsh sacrifices in the painful transition to a free and open society.

Americans have a special responsibility to reinforce these ordinary heroes in every way we can. They seek their freedom and risk the danger because they are convinced there is a strong America willing to protect them.

In a June 1982 address to the British Parliament several years before the dramatic events of 1989, then President Reagan said: "Let us now begin a major effort to secure the best—a crusade for freedom that will engage the faith and fortitude of the next generation. For the sake of peace and justice, let us move toward a world in which all people are at last free to determine their own destiny."

Each day, the U.S. Government hosts dozens of foreign visitors who have come to the United States to study our system and our great documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights. It is very possible that they know them even better than perhaps we ourselves do.

In his address to a joint session of Congress, Vaclav Havel, President of Czechoslovakia, said of those documents:

"They inspire us all. They inspire us despite the fact that they are over 200 years old. They inspire us to be citizens."

His words should reinspire us to be good citizens—to renew our commitment to learning and participation—the very things people around the globe are risking everything to achieve. The warning signs of complacency have already appeared in the U.S. when barely half of the eligible voters participate in our national elections, and even fewer bother to participate in congressional races.

American citizens are required to exercise their rights of citizenship—through the voting booth, the census form and tax returns. And now, more than ever, Americans are declining to do so.

And the group of citizens between the ages of 18 and 25 represent the largest number of "democracy dropouts". It is indeed ironic that at a time when democracy is flourishing around the world, it is in danger of losing its foothold in this country.

Those nations seeking to learn from us demonstrate that we have much to learn from them. They teach us to appreciate the freedoms we enjoy and they revitalize the principles which we honor, yet take for granted.

Democracy in the final instance depends upon an informed and involved population, citizens able to evaluate and then play a role in the course of international affairs. The diploma you receive today symbolizes the hope that you will use the knowledge and communications skills you acquired to ensure that our democracy endures for your children and their children.

The world is inspired by the powerful meaning of documents written over two hundred years ago because our founding fathers left us a legacy of confidence in the citizen—a social contract that constitutes our greatest political and moral strength. In return, the citizen was granted the greatest gift of all—personal freedom.

President Bush has appointed me to serve as a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy. While out in Colorado Springs recently, I talked with a first year Academy cadet who was reflecting on his new life in the military and the rigorous demands on him since his enrollment at the Academy. He told me about a prisoner of war during Vietnam who had inspired him to serve his country and develop a true appreciation for the freedom that our country stands for.

As the cadet tells it, the POW, in desperation, scrawled the words "Freedom has a certain taste to it" on the wall of the caves before he died. Like the POW, the cadet had also known the freedom of the outside world beyond the Academy and he understood the prisoner's burning desire to taste it once again. It helped him understand the struggles that people go through to protect freedom and why Americans, both young and old, risk their lives in far-off places to preserve freedom for those who don't even comprehend its significance.

Some generations are tested more severely than others. The Utica College Class of '91 will be called upon to apply what they have learned in a complicated and highly charged international environment, to live in an interdependent world and be part of the information society—to be the "builders of democracy" and "make the world safe for diversity" as President Kennedy said in 1963. May you approach these challenges with an appreciation of what we are and have achieved as a nation and a vision of what we can become.

As you record your chapter in the chronicle of America, I hope that you will ensure for future generations a strengthened America, a responsible and unfettered democratic process, a government that adheres to the rule of law based on justice for all, and a pluralistic society that respects and protects all ethnic traditions. That is the essence of this special place—the United States of America—the inspiration for the lyrics of the song that many of you know well, "I'm proud to be an American where at least I know I'm free".

For the first time since Vietnam, American historians are referring to a Second American Century, a century when American leadership will truly be able to shape and define the world—a global experiment in democracy, with America leading the way. Individual freedom, equal opportunity and cultural diversity are the most precious commodities of this noble experiment. The Second American Century will be shaped by people who have confidence in themselves and who inspire confidence in our nation and its institutions. The Second American Century must also begin at home.

If Americans want it, there can and will be a Second American Century, one in which we assure the ultimate triumph of our democratic ideals and direct the tides of change into channels that will benefit all mankind, not just a select few.

In my election observation travels in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and 4 republics of Yugoslavia, I made it a point, in each case, to talk directly with voters outside the polling stations. The common thread that ran through their comments was their willingness, in fact, their eagerness to participate and be held accountable for their vote. They were determined to exercise their newly-won right and prepared to pay the price of democracy.

These voters have sent us a message—a message we cannot ignore. It is time for Americans to roll up their sleeves, recharge their batteries and assume the "final burden of freedom" as President Bush has said—the dual responsibility of leadership and citizenship.

Good luck to you all.

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL— CHAMPIONS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the Sacred Heart Hospital Medical Center in Chester, PA, for being honored as a statewide finalist of the Pennsylvania Hall of Fame Champions of Older Workers.

This project seeks to identify, promote, and honor Pennsylvania employers who have made noteworthy efforts to hire older workers and to increase employment opportunities for people 55 or older. The hospital located in the city of Chester, just outside of my district, was nominated by the senior employment program of the Delaware County Services for the Aged.

Sacred Heart Hospital aims to utilize the experience and wisdom of older workers. These older workers have a great deal to offer our community. Their experience, reliability, and pride in their work is unmeasurable. By utilizing our older citizens, Sacred Heart reaps the benefits of a largely untapped resource of our work force. In addition to the great service they provide to others, our senior citizens receive gratification for performing this much-needed public service.

Mr. Speaker, not only does this hospital offer an outstanding opportunity for older workers, Sacred Heart also has an excellent reputation for servicing the "poorest of the poor". By employing these older citizens, Sacred Heart has established an economically

efficient system to give medical attention to all our citizens regardless of ability to pay. Sacred Heart's enlightened employment practices should serve as a role model for all employers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Seventh District of Pennsylvania I applaud the Sacred Heart Medical Center for their excellent service commitment to our community.

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF MOVIE-MAKING AND AMERICAN FILM

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in 1993 movie-making will celebrate its 100th anniversary. To mark this occasion, I have introduced a resolution to honor this treasured American art form and distinctively American innovation.

The art and science of moving pictures was developed through the work of numerous creators in the United States—including Thomas Edison—and was perfected through many American inventions. But while America has contributed to the technology involved in movie-making, it has left its indelible mark on the moving picture art and has indeed transformed this art form.

Films have reached every one of us—each of us has favorite pictures and beloved stars. America is home to unforgettable icons, from Charlie Chaplin and the Marx Brothers to Bogie and Bacall, John Wayne, and the thousands of larger-than-life men and women both of past years and in the present who command the silver screen both home and abroad.

Movies are more than an entertaining art form; they are also a successful creative enterprise. Moreover, they are America's ambassador to the world, conveying American values and beliefs, styles and attitudes. Their images and messages help convey the goals and aspirations of not only Americans but of people in every corner of the globe.

This resolution recognizes this wonderful American art form and calls for a nationwide celebration of the motion picture centennial through exhibitions, festivals, educational programs, and other activities. The resolution recognizes the American Film Institute [AFI]—whose founding legislative mandate is to help preserve the heritage of American film—and its role in helping to coordinate these activities. It also calls upon the AFI to join with regional entities and other interested groups throughout the country in related activities.

Hopefully, this resolution will assist in helping all Americans to celebrate an art form which has touched generations of Americans, which continues to not only entertain but inspire, and which has written a living history of our Nation's cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the resolution in the RECORD:

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas in the late 19th century inventors around the world focused on discovering a means of artificially reproducing movement so that it appeared to viewers that they were actually seeing the movement as it occurred;

Whereas this discovery led to the emergence of the art and science of motion pictures through the work of many creators in the United States and other countries;

Whereas during this period the technology necessary to create motion pictures was perfected in a series of exciting American inventions, which included the development of the kinetograph and kinetoscope by Thomas Edison and W.K.L. Dickson, and the perfection of strip film by George Eastman;

Whereas the cycle of invention, innovation and improvement continued without pause during the 1890's with the construction of Thomas Edison's first film studio, dubbed the "Black Maria", and in 1893 a series of technological innovations marked a turning point in the development of the motion picture;

Whereas the first commercial presentation of Edison's kinetoscope by the Holland Brothers in New York City demonstrated the public's fascination with motion pictures, and as the demand for kinetoscope films grew, Edison's invention was marketed internationally;

Whereas motion pictures have the power to touch our hearts, souls, and imaginations, and shape our hopes, dreams, and even our national consciousness;

Whereas the motion picture serves as America's ambassador to the world, conveying American values, beliefs, styles, and attitudes, transforming world culture with its potent images and making the global village a reality;

Whereas motion picture production is not only art but also one of America's most successful creative enterprises;

Whereas the motion picture has entrenched our cultural heritage with unforgettable characters who have become American icons, from Harold Lloyd, Charlie Chaplin, and the Marx Brothers to the immortal Garbo and the eternal Lillian Gish, from Bogie and Bacall, John Wayne, Sidney Poitier and Cicely Tyson to Indiana Jones, E.T., and the thousands of other larger-than-life men and women who commanded the silver screen, and from these legends are precious film moments that are forever etched in our memories and imaginations;

Whereas in 1965 President Lyndon Johnson signed the legislation leading to the formation of the American Film Institute and proclaimed that the Institute's mandate would be to recognize the moving image as an art form, preserve the heritage of film and television, and identify and train the next creative generation;

Whereas on September 26, 1989, at a ceremony which celebrated the motion picture as the art form of the 20th century, President and Mrs. Bush honored the American Film Institute and reaffirmed its role as the national organization devoted to advocating, nurturing, and preserving the art of film and video;

Whereas the American Film Institute is a national leader in film and video arts and is devoted to advocacy for and preservation of the art of film, television and video; and

Whereas the American Film Institute is poised to spearhead the nationwide celebration of film's centennial during 1993: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) all Americans should have the opportunity to celebrate the 100th anniversary of film in 1993 with exhibitions, festivals, educational programs and other forms of observance; and

(2) the American Film Institute has a leadership role in implementing and coordinating the national centennial celebrations and in joining with regional entities and other interested parties in organizing other events relating to the 100th anniversary of this great American art form.

SIERRA CLUB RESOLUTION HONORING SIL CONTE

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Sierra Club's board of directors recently adopted a resolution honoring our former colleague Silvio Conte. The Sierra Club resolution is a fitting tribute to Sil and a reminder to all of us of his extraordinary commitment and his lasting accomplishments. I am delighted to include the resolution in today's RECORD:

SIERRA CLUB BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESOLUTION

The Sierra Club Board of Directors deeply regrets the passing of Representative Silvio Conte, a true public servant and friend of the environment. Representative Conte fought for the public interest during his 32 years in Congress. He introduced and advocated significant environmental initiatives which had far-reaching national, as well as local, impacts, benefiting the people of Massachusetts and all Americans.

Representative Conte was a true leader in the fight to cut sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions which cause acid rain. His decade-long fight to stop acid rain culminated in the passage of the Clean Air Act of 1990, which includes a strong acid rain control program. This victory was due to this persistent, tireless fight to protect our lakes, trees, and lungs from acid rain.

Representative Conte fought to protect wetlands from wasteful agricultural development by introducing the Swampbuster Improvement Act. He advocated the restoration of drained wetlands because he understood the delicate balance between this unique ecosystem and the health of its surrounding environment. He championed legislation to prohibit mineral exploration and development in pristine and fragile Antarctica. Representative Conte also worked to stop pork barrel projects such as the Garrison Diversion Project, which threatened critical fish and wildlife habitats.

His leadership for environmental protection will be sorely missed. Sierra Club will honor Silvio Conte's memory and contributions by working to effectively implement the Clean Air Act, and by fighting to maintain nature's delicate balance.

REMEMBERING TIANANMEN SQUARE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago today, the world was shocked by the image of brutality and violence in Tiananmen Square. It was on this day that the decrepit leadership of

China stooped to the use of force in order to maintain its illegitimate grip on power. Today, the congressional human rights caucus held an event to commemorate this sad anniversary. We remembered the massacre of those freedom-loving students and we reaffirmed our commitment to fight for the cause for which they died.

How sadly ironic it is, then, that the debate over most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status for China will reach a fevered pitch this week. The anniversary of the democratic uprising and its brutal repression underscores just how regrettable the President's call for MFN status really is.

With all due respect to the President, his position on China is dead wrong. His policy both fails its stated purpose and is completely devoid of moral direction.

The President argues that a policy of economic engagement with the Chinese dictators is the best policy the United States can follow. Through trade with China, the President maintains, we stand a better chance of influencing the policies of that Communist nation. The facts, however, tell another story.

In the 2 years since the massacre, what has the administration to show for this policy? What has been the great payoff for pursuing this strategy of business as usual? What will it take before we realize that the administration's policy is bankrupt?

In the name of imports and exports, the administration seems willing to ignore the principles upon which this Nation was founded. There are many of us, however, who believe with all our might that respect for democracy and observance of individual human rights throughout the world is this Nation's most important export.

During today's congressional human rights caucus event on the steps of the Capitol, I recalled other such events when we demanded reform from brutal governments around the world. From those same marble steps, we called for the freedom of Nelson Mandela. Today he is free. We called for the Waterloo of the tyrant Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Today the Romanian people have shed the yoke of his repression and are light years closer to joining the brotherhood of free nations.

Today, we called for the end of repression in China. That day, too, will come.

Today, June 4, 1991, Tiananmen Square is teeming with security forces wielding cameras and sticks to intimidate anyone who might go to that great monument to democracy's struggle. Those hooligans might succeed in keeping those who love freedom from placing white flowers of remembrance where blood once stained the square. But they are incapable of stomping out the spirit of China's democratic movement. That spirit is inexorable. It will soon rise up and strike at the old men of Beijing. It will defeat them.

When a statue is erected in Tiananmen Square honoring those young heroes of democracy who gave their life for its cause, I pray the United States will be on the moral side of history. But if that day comes tomorrow, history will not judge the policies of this Nation kindly.

HONORING HELEN ANN HENKEL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to Helen Ann Henkel, a distinguished member of the Slavic community in Yonkers, who is being honored with the Book of Golden Deeds Award by the Exchange Club of Yonkers.

The Book of Golden Deeds Award is a prestigious honor given to an outstanding individual who has provided many years of service and dedication to the Yonkers community. Helen Henkel certainly fits this description. As chief clerk in the Yonkers Department of Public Works, she has coordinated many essential city services. In addition, she serves as vice chair for the Yonkers Board of Ethics, second vice president for Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Yonkers, and on the board of directors of a host of other important civic organizations.

The Exchange Club of Yonkers, which was founded in 1937, has a long history of raising funds for the improvement of the community. It is a group that judiciously bestows its honors on those rare individuals who have given freely and selflessly to the people of Yonkers. Helen Henkel is only the ninth recipient of the Golden Deeds Award in the 54 years of the Exchange Club of Yonkers, and she is the first local female recipient of the award.

As the granddaughter of Polish and Ukrainian immigrants who came to this country at the turn of the century, Helen Henkel has carried on the rich traditions of her heritage while also giving generously to her community and country. I salute her today along with the Exchange Club of Yonkers.

OUR Topsy-TURVY CHINESE POLICY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a column from the Cincinnati Enquirer by Thomas Gephardt. At a time when our Government is considering extending China most-favored-nation status, this insightful piece reminds us that Communist China's "history is an unbroken record of violence against human rights." I commend it to my colleagues.

At this point, I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the attached column: "Our Topsy-Turvy Chinese Policy."

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 2, 1991]

Our Topsy-Turvy Chinese Policy

President Bush interrupted his Memorial Day weekend to pick up an honorary degree at Yale University and to defend most-favored-nation trade status for the People's Republic of China. The president's position is at sharp odds with the view of many congressional Democrats who have not forgotten China's crackdown on pro-democracy dissidents in Beijing's Tiananmen Square two years ago this week.

The continuing debate about U.S. relations with the Chinese is another illustration of the topsy-turvy nature of U.S. politics. It's no wonder Americans are confused about who's on first.

PARROTING THE DEMOCRATS

President Bush is saying today substantially what the Democrats were saying prior to 1972, when President Nixon stunned the world with his personal trip to Beijing to begin the process normalizing diplomatic relations.

Congressional Democrats, by the same token, are saying today substantially what conservative Republicans were saying prior to 1972.

From the time the Communists achieved control of the Chinese mainland in 1949 to the moment of the Nixon initiative of 1972, Democrats were arguing that the United States simply couldn't ignore a billion Chinese.

Those were also years in which the Republicans were saying that the Communists had installed an oppressive government whose tenets were so contrary to America's historic principles that recognition would be unconscionable.

Now we find President Bush parroting the pre-1972 Democratic line: If we isolate China, we abandon all hope of influencing its domestic behavior. And we find Democrats saying substantially what the pre-Nixon Republicans were saying: Cordial relations with the Chinese only reinforce the authority of those hard-liners in Beijing who were the authors of the Tiananmen Square crackdown in which some 5,000 Chinese students died.

The irony of it all is that anyone was surprised by what happened in Tiananmen Square two years ago. That massacre was wholly consistent with China's 40-year tradition of handling political dissent. If anything, Tiananmen Square was a tame replay.

Between 1949 and 1952, China's new Communist government seized all farmland and put between 50,000 and several million landlords to death.

Between 1953 and 1957, agriculture was collectivized, and peasants were brutally forced to combine their landholdings into cooperatives.

China's Great Leap Forward, which began in 1958, was a nationwide campaign to increase industrial and agricultural output at a ferocious human cost.

In 1966 came the Cultural Revolution, which saw Chinese young people organized into semimilitary units to crush suspected counterrevolutionaries and to drive professionals and intellectuals into the countryside to perform menial labor.

China's genocidal campaign against Tibet killed a full sixth of the Tibetan people and drove thousands more into exile.

ATROCITIES IGNORED

No one knows how many Chinese were brutalized and murdered during these years of consolidation. There were, after all, no television cameras to record the carnage. But just because these outrages were not recorded by the U.S. television networks doesn't mean they didn't happen.

Communist China's history is an unbroken record of violence against human rights. If, notwithstanding that record, the existence of the Chinese nation could not be ignored in the 1950s and '60s, why is it so easy for congressional Democrats to ignore it today?

TRIBUTE TO SHELDON S. SOLLOS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sheldon S. Sollosy, who will this week be named recipient of the Providence Rotary Club's 1991 Rhode Island Distinguished Citizen Award. Mr. Sollosy, who has since 1954 served as president of Manpower, Inc. of Providence, has long distinguished himself as an activist in Rhode Island's business and Jewish communities, and has consistently devoted considerable time and effort to various charities. I join thousands of Rhode Islanders in praising his worthy selection for this award.

The impressive range of Mr. Sollosy's community involvement reflects his devotion to business, education, faith, and his fellow Rhode Islanders. He is vice chairman for the Government Affairs Council of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Providence Public Library, and a member of the Workers Compensation Advisory Council, the board of the Public Education Fund, and the Governor's Small Business Council. He is also chairman of religious practices for the Jewish Home For The Aged, and a director of the Genesis School, the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, Leadership Rhode Island, the Turks Head Club, and the Providence Performing Arts Council.

In recent years, Mr. Sollosy has served as president of the Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce, honorary president of Temple Torat Yisrael and Providence Hebrew Day School, a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business, and chairman of the Rhode Island March of Dimes during the last outbreak of polio.

For his efforts, Mr. Sollosy has been named Small Business Leader of the Year by the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, recipient of the distinguished Amudim Award by Providence Hebrew Day School, and recipient of Brandeis University's Distinguished Community Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow colleagues to join me in saluting distinguished Rhode Island citizen Sheldon S. Sollosy. Thousands of Rhode Islanders, like myself, have been touched by Sheldon's many gestures of compassion, enthusiasm, and innovation, and I am proud that he has undertaken much of his work in my representative district. I join family and friends who next week celebrate his many contributions.

EAGLE SCOUT BRIAN M. LAMARSH HONORED**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is

Brian M. Lamarsh of Troop 49 in the Lake-wood section of Warwick, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Brian Lamarsh led a group of Scouts in landscaping the House of Hope temporary shelter in Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Brian Lamarsh. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Brian Lamarsh will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Brian Lamarsh undertook his Scout activity in my representative district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

AFRICA'S EXPLODING POPULATION**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Africa's population is at an all-time high today, and is rapidly increasing each year. Africa's current population includes 661 million people, experts say that Africa is on course to double in just 24 years, and approach 1.5 billion by the year 2020. There appears to be no way to provide such a vast majority of people with the basic necessities of life. These necessities include food, shelter, and jobs, not to mention education and health services. Action must be taken immediately to deal with this situation and to see that it does not get any worse. The most helpful organizations seems to be the voluntary family-planning programs. It seems apparent that more support for family planning in Africa should be provided by the United States and other developed countries. We must all work together to solve this problem. An editorial by Mr. Werner Fornos recently appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It offers an excellent

analysis of the population crisis in Africa, and I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Apr. 12, 1991]

EXPLODING POPULATION, EXPLODING PROBLEMS

(By Werner Fornos)

Deprivation, poverty and hunger are so commonly associated with Africa that it is only natural to wonder if and when so many nations on that beleaguered continent will ever be free from the specter of imminent catastrophe.

A brief comparison between the state of Missouri and the African nation of Senegal brings home the brutal disparities between the developed and developing worlds. Missouri and Senegal are about the same size. There, however, the similarities end. Missouri has a population of 5 million. Senegal's population of 7.4 million will double in only 26 years. The nation is already experiencing the deadly toll that rapid population growth takes on the health of a nation's people particularly women and young children. In Senegal, 128 infants died for every 1,000 live births. In Missouri the figure is 9.9. The statistics for the rest of Africa are no less grim.

A recent example is the Human Development Index, by which the United Nations Development Program measures the quality of life in 130 countries. The index tries to determine purchasing power required for a decent living standard in different countries. It combines life expectancy and adult literacy with gross domestic product per capita, weighted according to price levels. Of the 20 countries with the lowest human development rating, 17 are in Africa.

An exporter of food only 30 years ago, sub-Saharan Africa today is more greatly dependent on imports than any other region of the world. Children under 5 account for 50-80 percent of its total mortality, compared to only 3 percent for the same age group in Europe. In Mali, the desert has advanced 220 miles south in only two decades.

Meanwhile, the global focus on the Persian Gulf crisis and the extrication of Eastern Europe from the Soviet yoke has shoved to the back pages in the news of famine in Sudan and Ethiopia. But perhaps editors no longer consider famine in Africa to be news. After all, didn't Sudan and Ethiopia just have a major drought five or six years ago?

They did. But from all indications, the present famine will be as devastating as the drought of 1984-85 and probably worse, affecting about 10 million people.

A recent visit to Africa reinforced my long-held belief that the very survival of countries in this fastest-growing region of the world hinges upon a vast reduction of population growth. Projections of the continent's human numbers are astounding, offering little cause of optimism about the region's future.

Africa's population of 661 million is on course to double in only 24 years and approach 1.5 billion by 2020, while the per capita gross national product for the region is only \$600. Nigeria, Africa's largest country with a population of 118.8 million, expects 42 million more people by the end of the century and a total population of 273.2 million by 2020.

These spiraling human numbers can only lead to unthinkable socioeconomic problems. There is simply no way to provide such a rapidly growing population with food, shelter and jobs, let alone education and health services.

From every conceivable indication, much of Africa will have to rely on foreign assist-

ance well into the 21st century. But more and more countries of the region are arriving at the conclusion that voluntary family planning programs are the best hope of providing any light at the end of this long, dismal tunnel.

Zimbabwe has established a national family planning program that is a model for sub-Saharan Africa. In a continent where national percentages of couples who use modern birth control methods flounders in single digits, Zimbabwe has a 36 percent acceptance rate. A \$15 million family planning information and communication effort by the U.S. government aims to increase that rate to 50 percent within the next six years.

At the same time, Zimbabwe shows signs of progress in development that should be the envy of its neighbors. It should certainly be apparent by this time that rapid population growth erodes economic advancement. Though bringing down fertility rates does not necessarily guarantee prosperity, few countries with high population growth—other than a smattering of Middle East oil sheikhdoms—have any hope at all of improving their quality of life.

It is true that Zimbabwean women are still averaging 5.7 children during their reproductive lifetime, but 10 years ago they were having seven. If other countries of sub-Saharan Africa where seven children per woman are the norm can replicate Zimbabwe's success in lowering its growth rate—and the pace can be significantly accelerated—the region may still be able to balance its population with its resources. If not, Africa must continue its reliance upon foreign aid, which has along, with every other commodity, a saturation point.

THE CORPORATE PAY RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give stockholders a voice in the way executive pay is set by their corporations. In an economic system based on capitalism, it is hard to believe that such a law is necessary.

Lately, news stories have carried numerous examples of ever-increasing executive pay. Business Week stated that the pay levels were mind numbing. Time magazine headlined its article on executive pay: "CEO's: No Pain, Just Gain." Forbes magazine stated in red letters—on its cover—that the current pay system "doesn't make sense."

The average pay for a CEO is over 100 times the average pay of the average worker. Even the great financier J.P. Morgan said no executive should make more than 20 times the average pay of the average worker.

As recently as 10 years ago our pay ratios were close to that target, but this is no longer the case. Other countries of the world are much closer to the mark. A Japanese CEO earns about 17 times more than the average worker; in Germany the figure is about 23 times. But here in America, our gap is now 100 times—sometimes much more.

I believe it is one thing to have extraordinary pay for spectacular performance. It's another to have fabulous pay for dismal or even medi-

ocre performance. Yet such extraordinary pay for poor performance is becoming the norm in corporate America.

Recently, newspapers reported that although Eagle-Picher Industries filed for bankruptcy in January of this year, last year its top five executives got a raise of more than 30 percent.

I am sure everyone will concede that 1990 was a difficult year for business in this country. But as corporate management was asking average workers to tighten their belts, decisions made in too many corporate boardrooms led to enormous pay raises—without the stockholders having any say in the matter.

The facts are that CEO pay in America vastly exceeds CEO pay in other countries; that increases in CEO pay in America exceeds the pay of our other workers; and that CEO pay in America has continued to rise in the face of falling company profits.

In the 1960's and 1970's, the pay of our schoolteachers, engineers, factory workers, and corporate CEO's was increasing at about the same rate. In the 1980's CEO pay increased in an unbalanced proportion to workers salaries.

In the history of our country, there has never been such a wide pay gap between the earnings of our CEO's and average workers.

The spectacular CEO pay increases and widening pay gap of the 1980's were not linked to increased profitability at American companies. Just the opposite is true: Executive pay rose at the same time corporate profits stagnated or dropped.

The 1980's saw CEO pay shoot up past the inflation rate, while the hourly wages of other employees failed to keep up with inflation, and company profits dropped well below inflation. This trend appears to be continuing: In 1990, I understand that CEO pay rose another 7 percent while corporate profits fell by the same amount.

In short, CEO pay increases are outpacing inflation, the pay of other American workers, the pay of CEO's in other countries, and company profits. Several compensation experts have characterized CEO pay as spiraling out of control.

A similar story applies to the members of corporate board—the people who are charged with setting the CEO's pay. Those directors of the corporation have also seen their pay skyrocket, to an average of \$45,000 for the equivalent of about 2½ weeks' work. Some receive as much as \$94,000. That cash payment is on top of such benefits as insurance, travel expenses and pensions.

It seems to me that in boardrooms across America, the directors and the CEO's are getting rich together, even when their companies are losing money.

A witness at a hearing held a few weeks ago by the Governmental Affairs Oversight Subcommittee, chaired by Senator LEVIN, stated that:

"[T]he board members are dependent upon and thus beholden to just one person, the CEO, for their positions, pay, and perks. So it doesn't surprise me a bit that there is not a lot of argument when it comes to the day where the board approves the CEO's pay. It is a you-scratch-my-back, I'll-scratch-yours system of corporate governance. Under the system, the executives are doing exactly

what we would expect. They are increasing their pay year after year regardless of performance.

Believe it or not, Federal Government regulations actually hinder any stockholder efforts to curb executive pay.

A ruling by the Securities and Exchange Commission allows corporations to ignore stockholder proposals on pay and prevent those proposals from being put to a shareholder vote.

The SEC regulation—the Shareholder Proposal Rule—states that any shareholder who has held 1,000 dollars' worth of stock for at least a year is eligible to submit a shareholder proposal to a corporation. The corporation then has to circulate the proposal in its proxy statement and put it to a shareholder vote, unless the proposal falls into one of the SEC's exceptions.

The SEC rule considers proposals on pay to be an exception. So corporations can simply ignore stockholder proposals on executive and director compensation.

Another SEC regulation controls the disclosure of compensation information, and, despite SEC efforts to require clear disclosure, all too often, even knowledgeable investors are at a loss to figure out complex pay packages spread over multiple pages in annual proxy statements.

Nowhere in an annual report is there one list that adds all compensation and gives the bottom line in pay and perks for each executive and director. Nor is there any easy way to compare current pay to past years or to project the future costs of the very intricate pay packages that are common today.

Finally, there is no mechanism which allows shareholders to nominate directors and include them in the corporation's proxy statement and ballot. As a Senate witness testified:

We know the theory of the corporation. The shareholder elects the board to represent their interests, and then the board's job is to choose the management and set the compensation package. But, in reality, this theory is turned completely upside down, because the way the process works, the management appoints the board. . . . And whether the shareholders vote for the management's slate, against the slate, or whether they vote at all, they get the management slate. There is no competition for board seats. Worse yet, there is no mechanism for the shareholder to nominate an alternative board member.

As long as shareholders are barred from the nomination process, directors will have only a weak sense of loyalty and accountability to stockholders. And directors simply won't have an incentive to confront the CEO or each other about their runaway pay.

Shareholders have made it clear that they are angry about excessive pay and angry about SEC practices which block shareholder attempts to do something about it. One Senate witness testified that skyrocketing CEO pay, unrelated to corporate performance, is the "smoking gun that proves the lack of meaningful accountability of managements of large American corporations today."

The witnesses also testified that these practices threaten American competitiveness. They explained that executives who receive huge pay increases when the company is doing

poorly not only lose their incentive to improve corporate performance, but also damage the morale of workers far down the pay scale and damage investor interest in buying American stock.

That is why I am introducing the Corporate Pay Responsibility Act. Senator CARL LEVIN has authored and introduced the same bill in the Senate—based on his subcommittee's extensive research on the issue and the hearings testimony he heard last month.

The purpose of our legislation is to get the Federal Government out of the way of stockholders who are angry about runaway pay and want to hold their corporations accountable for it.

The bill would reduce the Federal barriers to effective stockholder action on excessive executive pay.

First, it would allow stockholders to vote on proposals addressing how a corporation should set executive and director pay.

Second, it would require corporations to provide clearer and simpler disclosure of executive and director pay packages.

Third, the bill would allow shareholders with not less than \$1 million or 3 percent of a corporation's stock to nominate directors and include their nominees in the proxy statement and ballot.

Finally, the bill would provide for confidential voting of proxies and require the SEC to support shareholder access to a corporation's stockholders when this access is otherwise authorized by law.

Mr. Speaker, the owners of the corporations—the stockholders—ought to have the right to question inappropriate executive pay at their annual shareholder meetings. They ought to have the right to propose changes in their corporation's compensation policies, criteria and methods for setting CEO and director pay. After all, it is their money.

By increasing shareholder participation in compensation policies and practices, the Corporate Pay Responsibility Act would provide some CPR to revive American competitiveness.

I invite my colleagues to join me in removing the Federal Government's stumbling blocks to shareholders who want to increase corporate performance and stop runaway executive pay.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE PAY RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The Corporate Pay Responsibility Act would reduce federal barriers to stockholder actions on corporate policies and methods which determine the pay of executives and directors.

If enacted into law, the Act would amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to:

(1) allow stockholders, for the first time, to obtain a stockholder vote on proposals recommending changes in corporate policies, criteria and methods used to determine and provide compensation to the CEO and directors;

(2) require clearer and simpler disclosure of executive and director compensation packages, including a bottomline dollar figure on the total compensation paid to each individual, and a table comparing this compensation to the 2 previous years and 5 succeeding years;

(3) require the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), for the first time, to

specify a method for calculating the present value of stock options and other deferred or contingent compensation and require this compensation cost to be reflected in corporations' earnings statements;

(4) allow stockholders with not less than 3% or \$1 million of the corporation's voting equity shares to nominate directors and include their nominees in the corporation's proxy statement and ballot;

(5) allow stockholders' access to the corporation's list of stockholders and impose monetary penalties on corporations who refuse this access; and

(6) provide for confidential voting of proxies and tabulation of vote results by an independent third party.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Corporate Pay Responsibility Act".

SEC. 2 CORPORATE OFFICER COMPENSATION.

Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78n) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) CORPORATE OFFICER COMPENSATION.—

"(1) SECURITY HOLDER PROPOSALS.—For purposes of this Act and the rules and regulations issued by the Commission under this Act, recommendations, proposals, or statements on the policies, criteria, or methods to be used in determining or providing the compensation to be paid to the directors or the chief executive officer of an issuer shall be considered proper subjects for action by its security holders. If such recommendations, proposals, or statements otherwise meet the requirements of this section and the rules and regulations of the Commission, an issuer may not omit such recommendations or proposals or any statement in support thereof otherwise required by this section from its proxy statement.

"(2) DISCLOSURE INFORMATION.—Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Commission, an issuer shall include in its proxy statement, clear and comprehensive information concerning the compensation paid to each director and senior executive, including—

"(A) a single dollar figure representing the total compensation paid to such person, including deferred, future, or contingent compensation, by the issuer during the year to which such proxy statement pertains;

"(B) the estimated present value, represented by a dollar figure, of any forms of deferred, future, or contingent compensation provided during such year; and

"(C) a graphic representation of—

"(i) the compensation referred to in subparagraph (A);

"(ii) comparable figures for the total compensation paid to such person by the issuer during each of the 2 years prior to the year to which such proxy statement pertains; and

"(iii) comparable figures for the estimated total compensation to be paid to such person by the issuer in each of the succeeding 5 years.

"(3) PRESENT VALUE CALCULATIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Commission shall—

"(A) specify the method for estimating the present value of stock options and other forms of deferred, future, or contingent compensation paid to the directors or senior executives of an issuer; and

"(B) require the issuer to reduce its earnings, as reflected in its earnings statements

to its security holders, by the estimated present value of such compensation."

SEC. 3. SHAREHOLDER NOMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78n) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(1) CORPORATE OFFICER NOMINATIONS BY SECURITY HOLDERS.—

"(1) SECURITY HOLDER NOMINEES.—Subject to the rules and regulations of the Commission, a person or group that is the beneficial owner of voting equity securities representing—

"(A) not less than 3 percent of the voting power of such issuer's securities, or

"(B) not less than \$1,000,000 in market value,

may nominate persons for election to the board of directors of the issuer.

"(2) INCLUSION IN PROXY STATEMENT.—Subject to the rules and regulations of the Commission, such nominations shall be included in the issuer's proxy statement and form of proxy, and the person or group making such nominations may provide descriptions or other statements with respect to such nomination to the same extent as the board of directors or management of such issuer, and to the same extent as provided with respect to other nominations.

"(3) AVAILABILITY OF SECURITY HOLDER LIST.—Upon receipt of a written request, an issuer shall promptly deliver its list of security holders of record and any list of beneficial owners used by or available to it to any person entitled to obtain such list under applicable laws. An issuer that fails to promptly provide the list required by this subsection shall be subject to a monetary penalty imposed by the Commission, pursuant to rules or regulations established by the Commission.

"(4) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Commission shall, by rule or regulations—

"(1) require that the granting and voting of proxies, consents, and authorizations, be confidential; and

"(2) require the tabulation of votes to be performed by an independent third party, certified in accordance with such rules and regulations; and

"(3) provide for the announcement of the results of a vote following such tabulation. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize any person to withhold information from the Commission or from any other duly authorized agency of the Federal Government or a State government that is otherwise required by law."

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this Act shall become effective 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) COMMISSION ACTION.—The Commission shall promulgate final rules and regulations necessary to carry out this Act not later than 1 year after the effective date of this Act.

ADDRESS BY C.L. SHARMA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR MANAGEMENT, UNESCO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an im-

portant message of progress made by the United National Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [UNESCO].

When the United States made, what I consider to be, a misguided step and withdrew from UNESCO in December 1984, it made a threefold indictment of this international body: First, the organization was badly managed; second, it was embarked on excessive budgetary growth; third, its activities had become highly politicized and divisive.

Since 1984 UNESCO has made clear and undeniable progress in implementing dramatic reforms in its management, budget, personnel policy, and programs. Credit for this progress is in great part due to the leadership of UNESCO's Director-General, Federico Mayor.

Mr. Mayor recently asked his deputy for management, C.L. Sharma, to undertake a mission to Washington, to brief myself and a number of my esteemed colleagues on recent developments in UNESCO. To this point, I would like to share with my colleagues the address given by Mr. Sharma upon the occasion of his visit to Washington on April 22, 1991.

It is particularly timely that this progress report on UNESCO be brought to your attention. My esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. DANTE B. FASCELL, has informed me that H.R. 1415, authorizing appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, includes language mandating a report by the Secretary of State on the activities of UNESCO, to be submitted to the Congress not later than 60 days after the enactment of the legislation.

With this in mind I ask that my colleagues judge for themselves whether UNESCO has successfully addressed the issues raised by our Department of State. In addition, I would ask whether it is time for the Congress of the United States to instruct the Department of State to permit this country to rejoin the international scientific, cultural, and academic communities which are now linked so successfully in common democratic purposes through UNESCO.

ADDRESS BY C.L. SHARMA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR MANAGEMENT, UNESCO

President Werner Fornos, of the Conference of Washington Representatives of the United Nations, thank you for this invitation. I would also like to thank Congressman Esteban Torres for his sponsorship of this luncheon, as well as the Americans for the Universality of UNESCO.

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to be able to spend this afternoon at lunch with you here on Capitol Hill today. Congressman Torres, who as you know, was the United States' Permanent Delegate to UNESCO in the latter 1970s, is a man of rare vision. He has consistently supported international co-operation in UNESCO's fields for many years and he has been largely responsible with his friends in the Congress, for placing the UNESCO question on the agenda of the Government. We greatly value his support and, of course, we also welcome the questions and, if I may say so, the very hard questions that he often puts to us about the reform process at UNESCO.

The United Nations Association in this country, in its Chapters and in its national organization both here in Washington and in New York, have been a force for "thinking globally and acting locally" which we at UNESCO value very highly. The UNA as we

all know, has been a force for rigorous and careful analysis on UNESCO questions. Its studies, which include its independent panel's review of UNESCO and its independent work with the Sierra Club on the environment, have all helped to focus attention on those things that UNESCO has been accomplishing under its Director-General, Mr. Federico Mayor, and on the programme matters of high priority like the environment, in which UNESCO plays so important a role in the UN system. We know that the United Nations Association of the United States has played a courageous and sometimes a lonely role. It has consistently been a voice of fair play and has stood up with a great deal of courage and consistent commitment to finding out the truth about UNESCO at times when it was subjected to unfair criticism and even attack by very powerful forces. I would like to pay tribute here, at this luncheon on Capitol Hill, to the leadership of the United Nations Association of this country and particularly to Mr. John Whitehead whom I had the pleasure of meeting in New York last week, and to Secretary Elliot Richardson and to Jeff Laurenti, who has unstintingly worked to bring the image of UNESCO and its reality into focus both within the UN Association and here in the hall of Congress.

About a year ago, Secretary of State Baker issued a report on UNESCO which frankly, we found to be factually confusing, and consequently leading to biased conclusions. There had obviously been a failure to consult relevant branches of the United States Government and specialists in UNESCO's fields of education, science, culture and communication in reaching these conclusions. Many of the so-called facts presented in this report were not facts at all but mere unfounded suppositions. However, that is a matter of the past now. I believe the time has now come for the United States Government to review this matter afresh, particularly in the light of the current process of change at UNESCO. I base my arguments not on intentions or plans to reform this or that aspect of UNESCO's programme or management or budget—the need for reforms in these areas having motivated the United States' withdrawal in 1984—rather, I speak at this time of what has actually been done and of the Director-General's detailed proposals for the coming biennium (1992-93) which will go to the Organization's Executive Board meeting next month for its observations and recommendations to the General Conference which will meet in the fall.

At its last session, UNESCO's Executive Board recommended that the Organization should try to achieve substantial programme concentration, appropriate changes in the structure of the Secretariat, and a negative budget growth aimed primarily at administrative and support services, while ensuring the strengthening of programme actions in areas of vital interest. This follows on the far-reaching decisions of the last General Conference to eliminate contentious and politicized content from the programme and to focus UNESCO's actions on the catalytic pursuit of priorities in education, science, culture and communication.

My role as Deputy Director-General for Management, is to assist in the process of careful and continual change to improve the Organization's ability to "deliver the goods" to its Member States in such key areas as Literacy and Basic Education, Higher Education, Environment and Basic Scientific Research, Preserving the Cultural Heritage—both physical and non-physical, Promoting the Free Flow of Information and working

for improved international co-operation in the Social Sciences and the Humanities with particular emphasis on Human Rights. All this, of course, is within UNESCO's proper sphere of action. Thus, under the overall guidance of the Director-General, and with the Deputy Director-General for Programme, the effort has been both substantive and administrative to put more of UNESCO's resources to work on those precise things where the Organization can make a difference.

The focus on efficient programme implementation, and on moving forward to the frontiers of knowledge and skill would not have been possible if UNESCO had remained an arena for empty political rhetoric. In establishing a better dialogue with the governing bodies, in assisting them in the exercise of their full constitutional responsibilities, the Director-General has not flinched from insisting on an end to the controversies of the past. This crucial but delicate task was accomplished at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, held in 1989, when it definitively ended the debate on the New World Information and Communication Order and unanimously adopted a new policy dedicated to the free and uninhibited flow of information both within and among societies. This was a positive endorsement of the role of a pluralistic and private press and media throughout the world. For more than a year now that policy has taken practical form in a series of East-West and North-South press meetings dedicated to supporting independent media through direct co-operation between professional organizations in this and other countries with newborn media in Central Eastern Europe and parts of the developing world. The Warsaw School of Journalism has just opened its doors as a result of this public and private co-operation co-ordinated, encourage, and brought to fruition by UNESCO.

Similarly, UNESCO's work in Human Rights and Peace Research is rigorously focused on education and scientific research with specific emphasis on individual rights and in particular on an Apartheid-free South Africa.

As most of you know, this year will see a General Conference at UNESCO, when the Programme and Budget for the coming biennium (1992-93) will be proposed by the Director-General along with the recommendations of the Executive Board. In preparing this document, it has been our aim to concentrate the programme around important initiatives in which UNESCO can contribute to efforts by the UN system as a whole to solve problems old and new that threaten the stability and quality of lives. For example, the proposed programme will significantly increase resources dedicated to world-wide efforts to provide Basic Education For All (in co-operation with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and UNICEF within the UN system and with, by the way, the United States Agency for International Development here, in Washington). It will also build on the World Climate Conference toward the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (in co-operation with UNEP, WMO and the non-governmental International Council of Scientific Unions). It is important to note that both of these co-operative ventures in the vital fields of education and environment, were initiated by the Director-General of UNESCO as part of a general policy of forging more and more cost-effective linkages with the international community in addressing priority issues. The same holds true for work in

Population Education, and the fight against AIDS and drug abuse in which UNESCO's work is financially and programmatically linked to the relevant agencies of the UN system.

From a management perspective, you may be interested in knowing that the budget, which we intend to present to the Executive Board next month will represent a 2.6% decrease from what it would have been, had the standard zero growth budget which has been the recent norm in the UN system been adopted. We will probably be the first Organization of the system to come up with a reduced budget. This represents a reduction of 11 million dollars over the previous biennium's figures re-costed for inflation. This reduction of 11 million dollars in our proposed budget is being achieved through the abolition of posts, as many as 62, mainly in administrative and support services. Other areas include curtailment of meetings and documentaion including those of the governing bodies, staff travel and other administrative expenses. The result is that, despite the overall 11 million dollar reduction, we will be able actually to increase programme funds substantially for major program areas. This increase is 3.7 percent.

At the same time, UNESCO's personnel and management systems are undergoing considerable reform. Based on the recommendations of a Commission which we had appointed headed by Mr. Knut Hammar-skjold of Sweden and the advice of a Panel chaired by Australia's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Peter Wilenski, we have adopted a new system of personnel evaluation under which all staff clearly know their expected tasks, and performance appraisal is done objectively and rigorously. This is to ensure that excellence is rewarded and that under-productive staff can be reassigned or sanctioned. Moreover, despite the limited financial resources, we have been inducting young probationers into the Secretariat to rejuvenate it and to ensure that an inverted age-pyramid begins to turn around. Concerning previous criticisms that UNESCO is top-heavy, it should be mentioned here that we are eliminating a number of posts at Director-level and above in UNESCO, and the number of such posts even now is proportionately lower than in the other comparable agencies of the UN system.

On a micro-level, which is none the less symbolic of our efforts, the self-financing activities like the UNESCO Commissary and the Restaurant Services, which used to be in deficit until recently, are now turning significant profits.

Assuming that the United States' departure from UNESCO was a temporary separation and not a permanent divorce, it may be worth while going through the reasons which led to this separation and which were summarized in various reports prepared by your Government at the time of withdrawal and thereafter. Remarkably, the State Department Report of April last year, did not cover these issues as rigorously or as completely as it should have. Since this was not done, it might be useful for me to do it very briefly now.

1. In 1984, and as recently as a year ago, the State Department felt that the New World Information and Communication Order made UNESCO potentially a party to restricting press freedom. Certainly, this is not the case now. The New World Information Order is no longer in UNESCO's programme and it has been completely replaced by a strategy which places due emphasis on the private, pluralistic and independent sources of news.

2. The State Department in 1984, looked askance at what it considered to be an overconcentration on People's Rights which was viewed as a step back from the defense of individual human rights. I can tell you that since the last General Conference the reverse is the case.

3. The State Department also felt that UNESCO was hostile to the private sector. Our cooperation with private media and business is fully demonstrable, vital to our programme, and is bearing fruit.

4. Work on peace and disarmament was felt to overlap with other bodies of the UN system. In these fields, as well as those I have discussed above, UNESCO is cooperating fully with the system and has set up mechanisms to avoid any overlap.

5. UNESCO's budget was considered excessive at a time when other agencies were keeping to zero-growth policy. UNESCO is the only Agency today which has come up with a reduced budget proposal, as I mentioned earlier.

6. UNESCO was considered inefficient and overly centralized both in the powers of its Director-General and in staff and initiative at Headquarters. Decentralization, individual initiative and accountability are the order of the day at UNESCO with a collegial decision-making process in the Directorate, and a gradual shift of staff, programme and project responsibilities out to the field. UNESCO has modernized its communication systems and its reporting system. Several Field Officers which were hitherto performing primarily liaison functions have now been converted to offices performing intersectoral programme activities.

Finally, UNESCO's programme was considered to be overly dispersed with too few resources going to too many small programme actions. The new Budget, now provides clear and quantifiable evidence that personnel and finances are being focussed around priority clusters of activities. As a result, in the Programme and Budget proposals i.e. the 26 C/5, the number of sub-programmes is reduced from 51 to 43 and the number of programme actions has been reduced from 151 to 114, a 25% reduction.

Ladies and gentlemen, the process of reform is never complete in any organization and certainly not one as complex as UNESCO. There will always be room for further improvement. So is the case with us. However, as the above quick recount shows, genuine and sustained efforts are bearing fruit now, and the time has come to redouble our efforts to work together, toward a goal of eliminating an unnatural situation which has existed for the last few years. By that I mean the U.S. absence.

After all, as democracy tries to take root in Central Eastern Europe, Latin America and now Africa, can the United States with its commitment to freedom everywhere, hold back from rejoining an organization which is totally dedicated to its initial Constitutional missions and which is doing everything within its means to function more effectively in the pursuit of these goals which involve individual human rights, freedom and what our Director-General calls, the culture of democracy?

Let us work together to fix that. As T.S. Eliot wrote in *The Choruses in the Rock*: "And all that is ill, you may repair if you walk together . . . And all that was good you must fight to keep with hearts as devoted as those of your fathers who fought to gain it."

TRIBUTE TO REV. MSGR. VINCENT P. COBURN, J.C.D. ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a very special member of our clergy in my Eighth Congressional District Msgr. Vincent P. Coburn who will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood at the 12 noon Mass at St. Thomas the Apostle Church of Bloomfield, NJ. A reception in his honor will be held immediately following the Mass in Herron Hall, St. Thomas the Apostle School, located adjacent to the rectory.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor Coburn was born September 15, 1915, in Newark, NJ, the eighth child of John J. Coburn and Grace Theresa Mullin, who were married in St. James Church, Newark, NJ in 1899. He was baptized Vincent in St. Rose of Lima Church in the Roseville section of Newark on September 23, 1915. He entered first grade at St. Rose of Lima Parochial School in September 1921, received his first Holy Communion in the spring of 1922 and the Sacrament of Confirmation the same day in the old Church at St. Rose, became a member of the first boys choir and graduated from the eighth grade in 1929. He entered Seton Hall Preparatory School in September 1929 and graduated in June 1933. He was accepted at Seton Hall College for the fall term of 1933 and graduated with a degree of bachelor of arts in 1937. The previous year, as was the custom then, he was accepted at the seminary of the Immaculate Conception at Darlington, NJ and was ordained to the holy priesthood on June 7, 1941. His first priestly assignment was to study canon law at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, entering in September 1941. After receiving the degrees of bachelor and licentiate in canon law in the next 2 years, he received the degree of doctor of canon law on May 17, 1944. The title of his published doctoral thesis was "Marriages of Conscience".

During summers while studying in Washington, he began the revision of the ecclesiastical tribunal of the archdiocese of Newark. Upon completion of his studies, he was assigned to temporary parish posts for a year because of the shortage of priests due to the duration of the Second World War. On June 1, 1945, he was designated as assistant chancellor, and advocate-notary of the tribunal, with residence at St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral in Newark, NJ. At St. Patrick's he also served as youth director, moderator of the Boy Scouts, and was involved in various other parish endeavors. In 1948 Father Coburn's teenage boys basketball team won the archdiocesan Catholic Youth Organization championship.

A neighboring parish plant, St. Bridget's, had burned to the ground in great part in July 1953. In September 1954, Father Coburn was directed to rebuild and revitalize that parish. This was done, and in 1955 Centers for the Blind, Deaf, and Retarded were established at St. Bridget's as part of the work of the Mount

Carmel Guild of the archdiocese. An apostolate for the Spanish-speaking was started at the same time in the parish. On August 26, 1968, Monsignor Coburn was made pastor of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, Bloomfield, NJ, where he remained until his retirement on September 10, 1985.

Paralleling his work in the above parishes, Father Coburn was directed in 1945 by the archbishop to organize and develop the court system of the tribunal. When completed in January 1953, he was appointed officialis, or presiding judge of the tribunal for all cases and causes in first instance and for appeals from the other dioceses of the State of New Jersey. He was named a papal chamberlain to his holiness, Pope Pius XII, with the title of very reverend monsignor in 1954, and elevated to the rank of domestic prelate with the title of right reverend monsignor in 1958. Monsignor Coburn resigned as presiding judge of the Newark tribunal in 1973, but has remained as a judge in the Newark tribunal and as a part-time judge in the tribunal of the diocese of Palm Beach, FL.

Monsignor Coburn has fulfilled a number of other archdiocesan assignments over the years. He was a consultant to the archbishop from 1960 to 1978, the first chairman of the priests personnel board from 1968 to 1969, a member of the priests senate from 1969 to 1973 and a founding member of the "Cursillo" movement in the archdiocese. He established in Newark the "Casa do Colores" for the conducting of cursillos for men and women in both Spanish and English. He taught tribunal processes in the seminary of the Immaculate Conception from 1957 to 1958. He also taught a course on the history and value of the law of the church as affecting civil law in the United States at the Seton Hall Law School from 1955 to 1964. Again, he was president of the Eastern Conference of the Canon Law Society of America for a term in the late fifties and taught canon law in the Diaconate School of the archdiocese for the entire time the school was located in Newark. He was designated by Pius XII, as the apostolic visitor to the Franciscan Sisters of the Poor in 1958. He was also a trustee of St. Michael's Hospital in Newark for many years and a trustee and member of the board of directors of the Mount Carmel Guild from 1960 to 1973. He was president of the Newark Clergy Association at the time of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city. He was moderator of the Catholic Forum from 1952 until 1973 and chaplain of Court Seton of the Catholic Daughters of America from 1965 until 1968.

Monsignor Coburn was present at the concluding sessions of the Second Vatican Council as an observer for the archdiocese. He tried over the years to implement the findings of the council in his parish work, particularly in the establishment of the Parish Council, which was of invaluable help in the administration of the parishes where he was assigned. Perhaps the most enjoyable assignments he fulfilled were the establishment of the September Club for senior citizens at St. Thomas the Apostle Parish, and the teaching of religion to the sixth grade pupils in St. Thomas Parish School, and the parish confraternity of christian doctrine classes.

For the past 5 plus years, Monsignor Coburn has been a resident at the rectory of the parish of St. Rose of Lima, Short Hills, NJ. He is the moderator of the Lifelighters Senior Club and is generally available when needed at the discretion of this kindly pastor and personal friend, Msgr. William P. Devine.

Mr. Speaker, as Msgr. Vincent P. Coburn celebrates the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for the excellence of his service to his faith, our Nation, and all of mankind. We do indeed salute an esteemed pastor, exemplary clergyman, and great American—Rev. Msgr. Vincent P. Coburn, J.C.D.

OPPOSITION TO MFN STATUS FOR CHINA

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago today the Chinese Government began a brutal crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators in Beijing. As we remember the brave individual who refused to yield to a tank and the students who gave their lives in the peaceful expression of the democratic ideal, let us not forget our own country's current involvement with that nation.

As we examine our trading policies with China, we must remember the vital American industries that will be threatened by another extension of most-favored-nation status to China.

The textile industry in my State has been devastated by foreign competition. Our textile industry will never be able to compete with a system that uses forced prison labor to manufacture garments at below rockbottom prices.

I do not believe it is in our best interests to continue the demolition of the American textile industry while rewarding the repressive policies of the Chinese Government by an extension of most-favored-nation status, and I urge my colleagues to join me in opposition to this extension.

ONE MAN BEATS THE ODDS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, daily, Americans are confronted with the horrors of drug abuse. Every night, the evening news brings us fresh evidence of the destruction drugs brings to families and whole communities.

The Bush administration has rightfully committed America to fighting drugs in every way possible. This year, we will spend almost \$12 billion to interdict drugs at our borders, to fight drug violence on our streets and to help those Americans who have fallen victim to drug addiction.

Mr. Speaker, the problems of drug abuse cannot be minimized. Once in awhile, how-

ever, the steady stream of bad news is interrupted by a glimmer of hope, evidence that despite the enormity of the problem, progress is being made and human lives are being turned around.

And to prove it, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the uplifting story of Jonathan Wade, a young man from my district who not only raised himself out of the quagmire of drug addiction but is doing the same for others as well.

At one time, Jonathan Wade led the high life, smoking cocaine every day and making money selling drugs. Then suddenly in 1984, his world came crashing down. He was arrested for the sale and possession of drugs. He lost his job and his family.

But instead of giving up, Jonathan Wade picked up his crumpled life and pieced it back together. He successfully completed a 28-day drug treatment program at Sun Coast Hospital and has been clean ever since. As commendable as quitting drugs was, however, Jonathan Wade didn't stop there.

He entered St. Petersburg Junior College in 1985 and graduated with a 3.32 grade point average. At the same time he was putting himself through school, Jonathan was also active in anti-drug activities in his community and was working to re-establish a strong relationship with his three sons.

He founded Operation Par, Parental Awareness and Responsibility, in 1984 and numerous other recovery support groups for people addicted to drugs and alcohol. Today, Jonathan Wade works 40 hours a week as an addiction counselor at Largo Correctional Center and 20 hours a week as a recruiter of minority students for St. Petersburg Junior College. He recently earned his second associate degree and plans to enter the University of South Florida in the fall to earn a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling.

Recently, Jonathan Wade was aptly recognized for his tremendous achievements. He was one of seven people in America to receive the Achievement Against the Odds Awards.

Mr. Speaker, Jonathan Wade has transformed his life. The son of an alcoholic, he has rejected drugs and alcohol and broken the cycle of addiction. Through his ordeal, he developed tremendous strength and faith in the future. Jonathan Wade believes in the power of education and every day, he brings that message to more and more young people.

What Jonathan Wade is today, versus what he used to be, is testimony to the rightness of our commitment to ridding America of the scourge of drugs. Jonathan Wade believes that America can kick the drug habit. He has proven it can be done.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no one who is more deserving or representative of the spirit of the Achievement Against the Odds Award than Jonathan Wade.

LEGISLATION TO END IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF WILD-CAUGHT EXOTIC BIRDS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted today to join my good friend and colleague from Massachusetts, GERRY STUDDS, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, in introducing legislation to end imports into the United States of wild-caught exotic birds.

The international trade in macaws, amazons, cockatoos, toucans, African greys, and other exotic birds taken directly from their habitats in Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere to supply the demand for house pets is an appalling practice which, because it is largely unregulated, has resulted in devastating declines in populations of some of the world's most beautiful birds. Nearly one quarter of the world's 300 parrot species are at risk of extinction—some, such as the beautiful South American macaw, may already be beyond any hope of recovery. Others, such as the blue-fronted amazon, may soon be eliminated from large portions of their native habitats.

Each year the pet industry in the U.S. imports over 500,000 of the estimated 8 to 20 million birds taken from the wild each year, more than half of which belong to species listed as threatened under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species [CITES], the international treaty which governs wildlife trade.

Worse, the wild bird trade is characterized by an alarming degree of cruelty. Cramped into shipping crates with little air, food, water or freedom to move, millions of birds—up to one-half of all birds caught in the wild by some estimates—die of suffocation, dehydration, starvation or disease before leaving the country of origin. Of those birds which reach the United States, nearly one in six is either dead on arrival or dies while in quarantine as a result of inhumane conditions during transit. Shocking as these rates of mortality seem, they are an accepted cost of business for most bird traders.

Just as alarming is the extensive environmental destruction which often accompanies the taking of wild birds, as trees and other vegetation are destroyed to locate birds inhabiting tropical rain forests and other sensitive ecosystems. In addition, although parrots and other rain forest birds are known to play a principal role in the dispersal of seeds and the pollination of plants, little research has been done on the potential adverse effects of removing essential species from the rain forest ecosystem.

The true extent of the damage the bird trade has wrought on bird populations and their habitats is still unknown because many exporting countries lack the resources necessary to assess the impact of unregulated trade or to provide adequate protection for their wildlife. Over 100 countries have laws banning the export of wild exotic birds, yet unless consuming countries, such as the United States, agree to

prohibit imports, these countries are powerless to stop the trade.

To address this crisis and help bring an end to this brutal trade, the gentleman from Massachusetts and I are introducing two bills which represent the culmination of nearly 3 years' study and discussion by the wildlife conservation and animal welfare communities, the pet industry, bird breeders, zoos and veterinarians. Though the two proposals are different in detail, they have a common goal: to prohibit imports of wild exotic birds for the pet industry.

In doing so, we hope to promote a viable, humane, and well-regulated captive-breeding industry, both in this country and abroad, which will meet the demand for house pets, discourage smuggling, and help ensure the survival of the most endangered species.

Mr. Speaker, the importation of wild birds is a cruel, inhumane, and environmentally destructive practice which must be stopped—before these birds are faced with extinction. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this worthy effort.

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

HON. CRAIG A. WASHINGTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of my constituents that were in attendance at the Eighteenth Congressional District Town Hall Meeting on Trade. I was pleased to have the opportunity to discuss my views on the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement. Although foreign trade is important to our national economy, given our State's proximity to Mexico, it is especially significant here in Texas. Before I continue, however, allow me to give you some background on this proposal.

President Bush is very interested in expanding trade opportunities for American businesses. To that end, he would like to negotiate a free trade agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. His goal is to create a huge North American free trade zone which would include 360 million consumers, with annual trade of \$200 billion and economic output of \$5.5 trillion. The trilateral negotiations between the United States, Mexico, and Canada are scheduled to get formally underway this summer, with the hope of completing an agreement by the end of the year.

FAST TRACK APPROVAL PROCESS

To that end, the President formally notified Congress on February 5, 1991 that he intends to use the so-called "Fast Track" approval process to secure Congressional approval of the proposed trade agreement. The "Fast Track" process is intended to streamline the regular approval process in the Congress. Once the implementing legislation is introduced, the fast track rules operate to require an up-or-down vote in the House and the Senate, without amendments, within 60 days.

WORLDWIDE TRADE AGREEMENTS STALLED

The President's effort to secure the North American agreement comes shortly after the

world's trading nations failed to reach a worldwide agreement on trade issues. In fact, they recently admitted that they will miss the March 1, 1991 deadline for completing the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks intended to continue the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, [GATT]. In light of this failure to reach a worldwide agreement, the President's efforts to secure a North American agreement is likely to fuel fears by other trading nations that the United States has abandoned the GATT process and is pursuing an alternative policy of promoting regional trading blocs instead.

CONCERNS ABOUT MEXICO

The proposed new trade agreement with Mexico is particularly controversial. Supporters of a United States-Mexico free trade agreement claim that it benefits both nations. They say that it would not only increase American exports to Mexico, it would help spur growth and economic development in Mexico and thereby reduce pressure for northward migration. Critics respond that the agreement would do more to increase United States imports from Mexico than exports to Mexico. As a result, it would bring about the export of American manufacturing jobs, rather than goods, south of the border.

My immediate concern centers on the interests of American workers as a whole. Under trade agreements already in place, tens of thousands of American workers have lost their jobs and tens of thousands more have seen employment opportunities vanish. Where are these jobs now? Certainly not in the United States. They're now in other countries like Mexico, or the nations of the Pacific rim, where wages are a fraction of those earned by workers in the United States. Foreign workers also do not have many of the rights of American workers, such as fair labor standards, nor do they have even the most basic workplace safety and health protections. While I do think that opportunities should be available for workers in other nations, I don't think those opportunities should come at the expense of working people here in the United States.

I am also very concerned about possible threats to the environment brought about by the treaty. While our country has a vast array of environmental laws to protect our air and water, those protections are considerably weaker—and in some cases nonexistent—in Mexico. For example, the majority of Mexican communities along the Texas border have sewage treatment systems which are woefully inadequate by American standards, and they significantly contribute to pollution of the Rio Grande River. Similarly, air pollution standards in Mexico are also lax, posing a health threat on both sides of the border. Moreover, the use of many toxic chemicals banned in the United States is legal in Mexico, and hazardous wastes are often casually disposed.

CAREFULLY CONSIDER FREE TRADE—REJECT FAST TRACK

A trade agreement may well benefit the United States and its neighbors. In light of the many complex issues to be resolved, however, congressional consideration of such an agreement warrants a great deal of thought and careful analysis. Members of Congress should study the many issues involved and retain their right to amend the agreement. Since

the fast-track process would reduce the time available for careful consideration and eliminate the possibility of amendments, I believe that Congress should reject fast track and use the ordinary, more deliberate approach.

My constituents in the Eighteenth Congressional District expressed concerns relating to tariffs, subsidies, the environment, economic development, and the labor force. I would like to state those concerns and remedies offered for each concern.

The Sierra Club felt that their main concern was the issue of tariffs. Tariffs are often utilized to shield industries that are not competitive and are a form of protectionism. This group was most concerned with tariffs that are utilized to advance a certain social goal. For instance, if the United States wants to save family farms, the United States would ensure that foreign competition would be equal to that of the United States. If the United States wants to advance that social goal, it would limit the entry of certain types of products that may cause harm to the environment. For example, the United States might limit the importation of certain endangered species, or some tropical woods. If all barriers to trade are lifted with the free trade agreement then the United States would not be able to use this form of protection for the environment. In that respect, the Sierra Club is concerned about the tariff issue and would like to see that issue addressed.

In addition to the tariff issue, there were concerns about subsidies. The Sierra Club wants to internalize the costs that pollution have on society so that the polluter pays for their harm to the environment. These can be applied in the form of subsidies. The Sierra Club can support subsidies which provide benefits for the public. These subsidies for the public benefit include, but are not limited to, subsidies to farmers to allow some of the farmland to fallow as wildlife habitat. These subsidies should be looked at differently when discussed in the context of the free trade agreement.

The concerns relating to the environment are critical because environmental hazards know no boundaries. An example of an environmental hazard that affects both countries is pesticide usage. Some pesticides are banned in the United States because they are hazardous to the health of people. However, these same pesticides are used in Mexico and could appear in our food if it is shipped from Mexico. The Houston Audubon Society expressed their concerns that pesticides allow cumulative damage to all species. Mexico's regulations are inadequate and would put the American farmer at a competitive disadvantage if he or she complied with American standards. The Houston Audubon Society also felt that the Bush administration had not adequately addressed these concerns in the public hearings held at the committee level. They felt that the request for an extension of fast track is an attempt to pass legislation not approved by Congress in the 1990 farm bill. Houston Audubon are supportive of fast track and free trade, but felt that their concerns should be addressed in the free trade agreement.

The free trade agreement and the extension of fast track authority also raised concerns about economic development. The mayor's of-

fice of the city of Houston sent out a message that we should recognize the importance of trade to the Houston economy. We have an opportunity to participate in an agreement that hopefully will provide long standing benefits. The city of Houston, as a local governmental entity expressed a desire to be a partner in trade with those involved.

The American and Mexican workers are a concern to all involved in the discussion. The needs of the American worker are of utmost importance. Concerns about job loss mean the most to the 18th Congressional District. Jobs are the first priority to most Americans. If jobs are lost, what happens to those individuals. Will they be protected? Will other jobs be provided for those individuals? If jobs move to Mexico this will not necessarily help the Mexican worker because of rampant exploitation in wage rates. There was data given by the AFL-CIO and the steelworkers that stated there would be an overwhelming job loss to America. However, the data given by those in favor of fast track showed an overwhelming gain in jobs to replace those lost.

At the conclusion of the town hall meeting the representative from the Texas Chamber of Commerce expressed the current status of this issue the best. He said that he had received a bootleg copy of the free trade agreement and wanted to share that copy with everyone. He held up a folder containing blank pages. Since the fast track authority has been extended, that is what we have to deal with at this time. Those blank pages give us an opportunity to let President Bush know that the 18th Congressional District is aware that there is not an agreement yet and we will stand up and have our issues addressed.

TIANANMEN SQUARE

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a sad but important anniversary. Two years ago in Tiananmen Square, on a dark day for human freedom, government troops of the People's Republic of China ruthlessly and bloodily put an end to an historic movement toward democracy that had been sweeping that nation.

Government troops with armored personnel carriers and tanks entered the square and massacred hundreds of unarmed protesters. These Chinese citizens had come to Tiananmen Square to lodge their protest non-violently. They did not call on their fellow countrymen to engage in violence. They simply asked for a chance to take part in shaping their country's destiny.

The Government did not stop its brutality there. It engaged in executions following the massacre and unleashed a wave of repression against prodemocracy activists across China and Tibet. Kangaroo courts meted out prison sentences ranging from 10 to 20 years, and these same courts continue to imprison these real freedom fighters.

On this 2-year anniversary, we cannot even be sure of the status of many of these victims

of repression. The Government's cruelty is matched only by its secrecy. Take the case of Xiao Yuan, a staff member of Science and Technology Institute of the Central China Teachers' University in Wuhan. Xiao was arrested on July 12, 1989, and was accused of helping to conceal wanted dissident Wang Juntao. He was reportedly indicted in January 1990, but he still had not been tried by late 1990. His present legal status and whereabouts remain totally unknown.

Mr. Speaker, what kind of government is this that not only punishes people that work for peaceful change, but then tries to conceal its brutal repression from the rest of the world? The Chinese Government has gambled that the West will forget Tiananmen Square and the bloody events that followed. But the continuing clamor of our voices shows that we will not forget, and that we do care. We care about Xiao Yuan and his colleagues. We care about the fallen students. We care about those who cannot return. We care about those suffering today in the jail cells of China and Tibet.

Because we care, because we will not forget, we must insist on a higher standard than political expediency when making our judgment about the most favored nation status to the People's Republic of China; our policies must be consistent with our principles. We must send a clear signal to those who request our trade assistance.

Why does this administration reward China's continuing repression? Why does this administration reward a government that violates the human rights of its own people? For the sake of our own principles and values, and for the sake of the repressed victims of State-sponsored violence, we must not renew MFN for the butchers of Beijing.

Mr. Speaker, let us commit ourselves to ensuring that such tragic atrocities of Tiananmen Square are never forgotten. Let our collective memory become a clear deterrence to those leaders who make a mockery of democracy. We must be certain that those who have fallen did not die in vain. Let us never give up our struggle for the freedom of one-fifth of mankind.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Honorary Committee of the National Observance of Ukrainian Independence, I am proud to join Ukrainian-Americans across the country in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian Independent and Indivisible State on June 30.

Ukrainian independence was reborn in a difficult hour 50 years ago. That independence was short-lived, but its spirit has survived half a century of Soviet repression and it continues to buoy modern-day aspirations for freedom.

Joseph Stalin wanted Ukrainians to become Russians; but, despite his condemnation of

the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the mass imprisonment of Ukrainian nationalists, Stalin never succeeded in breaking the spirit of Ukraine and destroying its rich culture. Today, our commemoration of Ukrainian independence is as much a celebration of this rich culture and proud history as it is a prayer for the political future of Ukraine.

I am pleased to represent in Congress the more than 3,600 Ukrainian-Americans of greater Rochester, NY. Like Ukrainian-Americans across the country, this active and spirited community in upstate New York has dedicated itself to the preservation of the Ukrainian language, culture, and customs. They have also worked earnestly to provide relief to their Ukrainian brothers and sisters overseas who continue to suffer the devastation of Chernobyl and the repression of the Soviets. In Congress, I am proud to support the efforts of Ukrainian-Americans through my work with the Helsinki Commission and through my sponsorship of legislation supporting independence for Ukraine and all Soviet Republics which seek such status.

During the past 50 years the time for restored Ukrainian sovereignty has never been more right than it is today. As a new world order takes shape, friends of Ukraine here in the United States and around the globe are reminded of Ukraine's aspirations for freedom from Soviet control. We continue to pray and work for the realization of this just ideal.

IT'S TIME TO ALLOW TAIWAN TO JOIN THE GATT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago this House engaged in lengthy debate over future American trade policy and objectives. Much focus was given to the benefits and importance of GATT. Knowing of my colleagues' interest in the subject, I would like to share the following commentary that appeared in the Los Angeles Times.

I recommend reading the last line first. The editorial addresses the question of Taiwan's application to join GATT, and states emphatically, "Keeping it out is silly." As one of the most successful trading nations in the world Taiwan has a right to sit with the other trading nations of the world and be a formal adherent to the rules of international trade established under GATT auspices.

Any issue with the mainland concerning who governs China has been avoided, as the application has been submitted under the name of "Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu." The application does not purport to represent the mainland. The time to recognize economic realities and cast aside irrelevant political questions is now. Just as the commentary states, to do otherwise is silly.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 10, 1990]

WHY NOT TAIWAN NOW?

BEIJING SHOULD FINESSE ONE-CHINA ISSUE, DROP OPPOSITION TO GATT ENTRY

Imagine a world without Taiwan. Beijing would certainly like to, but that's hardly

conceivable now. This booming island nation is among the largest and most successful traders in the world.

Even so, Taipei, still suffering from more than four decades of political isolation, faces the prospect of being shut out of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—the key group of 100 nations that seeks to oversee world trade.

But economic isolation of Taipei makes no sense to anyone—except to its arch nemesis Beijing.

Beijing opposes Taiwan's application to become a member of GATT because of its "one-China" policy. How smart is that? After all, Beijing's own GATT application has been on hold since the Tian An Men Square massacre in June of 1989.

Beijing should somehow finesse the one-China issue. After all, Taiwan tried to do just that, exhibiting sensitivity to Beijing when it made its application in January, not as sovereign government but as the "Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu," the islands off the Chinese mainland.

Where is the United States?

The State Department has expressed concerns about Taipei's bid, especially since Beijing has backed the U.S. position in the Persian Gulf and the effort for a peaceful solution in Cambodia. But the U.S. trade representative is encouraging GATT membership.

Economic isolation of Taiwan is, practically speaking, impossible. Taiwan is the 13th largest trading nation and the United States' fifth largest trading partner. Its foreign reserves of \$60 billion are second only to Japan's. Taipei and Beijing both are members of the Asian Development Bank and Pacific Economic Cooperation Council. Although the two have no official ties, Beijing benefits from investment, tourism and capital from Taipei.

Taipei should be allowed to join GATT because as a member it would be obliged to follow trading rules established internationally. Keeping it out is silly.

H.R. 2535, THE PEPPER COMMISSION HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND REFORM ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, few problems facing this Nation are more urgent—or require more leadership—than the task of reforming our health care system. More than 33 million Americans have no protection against the costs of basic health services, and millions more are only a paycheck away from losing the coverage they have. And, for all Americans, the cost of health care is spiraling out of control. These conditions are deplorable, and require us to act, and to act quickly.

Last September, after a year of hearings and meetings, the Pepper Commission issued a landmark report setting forth a blueprint for reforms in this country's health care system. I supported the Commission's recommendations, and I am committed to advancing its objectives of making basic health care accessible to all Americans and restraining the growth in health care costs. Today I am proud to introduce comprehensive legislation to im-

plement the Commission's recommendations. I am honored to be joining my colleague, Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER, the distinguished chairman of the Commission, who has introduced the companion bill in the Senate (S. 1177).

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is any disagreement here that our health care system is failing, or that things will get worse if nothing is done. The two-volume, 555-page Pepper Commission report provides ample documentation of these facts. We have tried partial solutions like expansions of Medicaid eligibility, and reform of Medicare payment methods. But, important as these incremental steps have been, our efforts have been undercut by the lack of a national policy assuring coverage for all and our failure to control health care costs.

It is clear to me that our existing public programs cannot continue to meet their obligations if current expenditure trends continue. Moreover, workers and their employers will increasingly be unable to find or afford basic health coverage, and providers will simply be overwhelmed by the cost of providing services to those who do not pay.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration seems content to sit back and watch our health care problems mount. Recently an administration official was quoted as saying that they're not neglecting this issue, they'd just rather have a good proposal than a quick one. This is, to say the least, a curious comment for an administration that's been in office for the last 2½ years, during which the problems in the health care system have worsened.

The proposal Senator ROCKEFELLER and I are sponsoring is hardly quick—it's taken months of study, consultation, and drafting. But it is good. It builds on the strengths of the existing system—and there are many—but it also corrects many major defects.

Under this bill, most Americans would continue to have insurance coverage provided through their employers, and their employers would have powerful new tools to control spiraling health insurance premiums. Private health plans would be prohibited from excluding persons from coverage or canceling existing coverage on the basis of individual health status. Insurance pricing practices in the small employer group market would also be subject to Federal standards based on community rating methods.

I want to emphasize that insurance reforms alone will not move us toward our goals. If we eliminate medical underwriting and require community rating, but we do not set Federal standards for basic benefits or require employers to provide coverage, the result—I fear—will be more uninsured persons, and higher costs for those continuing to purchase coverage.

Under my bill, Americans outside the work force would have access to health insurance through a public program which—like Medicare—would be run by the Federal Government and—unlike Medicaid—would not be tied to the welfare system. This program would serve those employees and family members whose employers choose to pay rather than offer private health insurance coverage, as well as those now eligible for Medicaid and those who are uninsured. Existing State payments for basic health services provided to

Medicaid eligibles—an estimated \$14 billion—would be phased out over a 3-year period, easing the fiscal crunch that many States now find themselves in and freeing up State resources to pay for improvements in, and expansion of, nursing home and community-based care to elderly and disabled individuals.

In order to keep expenditures in both the public and private health plans manageable, the bill includes a number of cost control features recommended by the Pepper Commission, including incentives for managed care, cost-sharing for covered services, and promotion of clinical practice guidelines. I also have provided in my bill the opportunity for employers to elect the payment rates established by the public plan for basic services. These payment rates, which are based on Medicare payment rules, offer employers protection against unreasonable or unpredictable cost increases.

The bill would be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The public health insurance program would be paid for through employer and employee premiums and a surtax on personal and corporate income tax liability. The surtax would be set at the level necessary to generate the revenues necessary to meet the costs of the program not covered by employer and employee premiums. The public program cannot be paid for from premium income alone because of the need to subsidize low-income families and the likelihood that the plan will enroll many individuals with poor health status who cannot now obtain private coverage. The advantage of the surtax is that it is broad-based, moderately progressive, and able to keep pace with program spending over time.

This bill will cost money. There is simply no responsible way to give over 33 million uninsured Americans access to basic health care services without putting more resources into the system. I do not yet have CBO estimates, but the Pepper Commission estimated that its recommendations would, at full implementation, cost the Federal Government about \$24 billion a year in 1990 dollars. This is obviously a major social policy commitment. But we have to remember that the longer we wait to solve the problem of the uninsured, the more it will cost. And the longer we wait to face up to the issue of controlling health care costs, the more our health care spending will increase. Inaction is an extremely costly option for patients, for employers, and for Federal, State, and local governments.

This bill is not perfect. It reflects the basic thrust of the Pepper Commission's solutions to the major health care access problems. In my view, it can and should be strengthened. One of its major shortcomings is the failure of the basic benefit package to include outpatient prescription drugs. Obviously, although drugs are central to the practice of modern medicine, their high cost makes it difficult for patients to comply with prescribed therapies, undermining the quality and effectiveness of the medical care they receive. Furthermore, millions of Americans with chronic diseases simply cannot afford the cost of their life-sustaining drugs. I intend to develop a proposal to add coverage for prescription drugs to the private and public plan basic benefit package. I be-

lieve it can be done without greatly increasing private premiums or public expenditures.

The Pepper Commission report also contained recommendations for addressing the long-term care crisis facing this country. I support these recommendations as well, and I intend this summer to introduce legislation implementing them. However, the bill I am introducing today speaks only to the issues of access and cost containment for basic health care services.

I am encouraged by the growing interest in these issues in Congress. In striking contrast to the administration, the Democratic leadership in both the House and the Senate is making serious efforts to forge a consensus within the party on the essential elements of a health care reform initiative. It is gratifying to those of us who served on the Pepper Commission to see many of our recommendations forming the basis for agreement among many of our colleagues.

I intend to begin holding hearings on the issue of health care reform in the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment this summer. I expect to take testimony from Members who have introduced other reform proposals so that we can better understand the differences among the bills and begin to develop a consensus on a common approach. I look forward to working with Senator ROCKEFELLER and my colleagues in the House to develop legislation that can be enacted in this Congress. What follows is a brief summary of the bill:

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PEPPER COMMISSION HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND REFORM ACT OF 1991

Overview: At full implementation, all Americans would have coverage for basic health services through one of the following: (1) private group health insurance offered by their employers; (2) a new, Federally-administered public health insurance program; (3) Medicare; or (4) qualified individual health insurance policies. Basic health services would include hospital, physician, diagnostic, preventive, and limited mental health services. With the exception of preventive services, these services would be subject to deductibles and coinsurance requirements, with an overall annual limit on cost-sharing of \$3,000 per family. Private purchasers—employers, unions, health insurers, managed care plans—would be able to use the same payment rates for basic health services that Medicare and the new public program use. Health insurance products sold to firms with 100 or less employees would be subject to minimum standards designed to make group coverage accessible to employers. Low income persons would be eligible for subsidies that limit or eliminate cost-sharing obligations. Capital funds would be made available to expand primary care and public health delivery capacity. The bill would be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, with funds for the public health insurance plan coming from a combination of employer and individual premiums and a surtax on personal and corporate income tax liability. These reforms would be phased in over 5 years.

Employer-based Coverage: By full implementation, all employers with 25 or more employees would be required to offer coverage for basic health care services to their full-time employees and dependents on a "play or pay" basis. Employers could meet this requirement by (1) purchasing private group health insurance (or self-insuring), or

(2) paying a premium set at a fixed percent of payroll to enroll their employees and dependents in the public health insurance plan. The percent of payroll would be fixed by the Secretary of HHS to assure that employers do not have stronger incentives to enroll their employees in the public health insurance plan than to insure them privately. If the Secretary does not set the percent, the bill would set it at 7. Employers opting to purchase private group insurance coverage would be required to pay at least 80 percent of the premium; low-income employees could qualify for subsidies (paid by the public plan) for their share of premiums and deductibles.

Employers with fewer than 25 (but more than 4) employees would be subject to this "pay or play" requirement only if, by the end of the 4th year after enactment, less than a specified target percentage of their employees have no coverage for basic health services. Employers with fewer than 5 employees would be exempt from this requirement altogether; they and their employees could enroll in the public plan on an individual basis.

Public Health Insurance Plan: Beginning with the third year after enactment, all individuals who are not covered through their employers (or through an individual qualified health insurance policy) would be eligible to enroll in a public health insurance plan. The plan would offer coverage for the same package of basic health services (including parallel deductible and coinsurance requirements) that employers would be required to offer, plus early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) services for children. The Secretary would be directed to develop clinical practice guidelines with respect to these services to assure quality. The public plan would be administered by the Federal government using private fiscal agents to process claims. The program would have no ties to Medicaid or the welfare system. Low-income individuals enrolling in the public plan would also be eligible for premium and deductible subsidies related to income.

Medicare: The Medicare program would be left intact. Beneficiaries would be able to obtain Medigap supplemental coverage through the public health insurance plan. Coverage of preventive services would be expanded to include colorectal cancer screening. Low-income beneficiaries would be eligible for assistance with Medicare premiums, deductibles, and cost-sharing requirements under the public plan.

Medicaid: Current Medicaid beneficiaries would receive coverage for basic health services under either the new public health insurance plan or through their employers. Medicaid benefits that are not included in the basic health services package (e.g., prescription drugs, nursing home care) would continue to be offered through the current Medicaid program under existing rules. Current State spending for Medicaid coverage for the basic health services would be phased out entirely by full implementation.

Cost Containment: The basic health services package is subject to deductibles of \$250 per individual, \$500 per family. The public health insurance plan would pay for basic health services using Medicare payment rules. Private purchasers (health insurers, employers, labor-management funds, etc.) would, at their option, be able to use the public plan's payment rates in purchasing basic health services for their own enrollees. The bill would preempt State laws mandating the coverage of services other than those contained in the basic health services pack-

age, as well as State laws restricting the use of qualified managed care plans.

Small Group Insurance Reforms: States would be required, by the third year after enactment, to enforce minimum federal standards on all health insurance products marketed to employers. No qualified plan could deny or limit coverage of basic health services to any individual on the basis of health or risk status. The Secretary of HHS, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, would apply minimum standards to self-insured employment-related plans. If a State failed to establish or maintain an acceptable regulatory program, the Secretary would be authorized to certify all health insurance products marketed to employers in the State. Qualified health plans offered to small employers (100 or fewer employees) would be required to offer at least a basic benefit plan, use community rating, guarantee issue and renewal of policies, and meet certain information disclosure requirements.

Financing: The costs of the public health insurance plan would be financed from three sources: (1) the premiums (set at a fixed percent of payroll) paid by those employers opting to enroll their employees in the public plan; (2) the premiums (set on a community-rated basis) paid by individuals enrolling in the public plan on a non-employment basis; and (3) the revenues from a surtax on personal and corporate income tax liability. The surtax would be set at a level necessary to generate the revenues needed to fund the public plan costs that are not covered by the employer and individual premiums. Funds from all three sources would be credited to a Public Health Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits would be paid.

Primary Care and Public Health Delivery Capacity: The Secretary would be directed to spend, each year, between 0.5 and 1.0 percent of the amounts in the Public Health Insurance Trust Fund for construction and modernization of new public health and primary care delivery sites in underserved urban and rural areas. The Secretary would also be directed to report every five years on the impact of this bill on achieving the goals and objectives in Healthy People 2000.

Transition: The bill's requirements would be phased in over the first 5 years after enactment.

Year 1: Secretary of HHS develops regulations and guidelines; NAIC develops small group market health insurance reform standards.

Year 2: Medicaid coverage extended to all pregnant women and infants below 185 percent of poverty at 100% Federal expense. States must legislate small group market health insurance reforms [check].

Year 3: Public plan begins operation, enrollment available to all. Large employers (more than 100 employees) required to offer private coverage for basic health services to employees and families or to enroll them in public plan. State benefits mandates preempted for large employers. Carriers may not market unqualified health insurance products to employers. Private payors have option to use public plan payment rates in purchasing basic health services. Survey of coverage among employees of small firms (less than 25 but more than 4 employees) to determine percentage target for coverage of uninsured workers.

Year 4: Medium-size employers (more than 24 but less than 101 employees) required to offer private coverage for basic health services to employees and families or to enroll them in public plan. State benefits mandates preempted for medium-size employers. Small

group market reforms effective. Coverage among employees of small firms re-surveyed to determine whether target for coverage of uninsured workers is met.

Year 5: All Americans required to have coverage for basic health services through (1) employer group health insurance, (2) public health insurance plan, or (3) individual qualified health insurance policy. If small employers do not meet target for coverage of uninsured workers, they are subject to same "pay or play" requirements as large and medium-size firms.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PITTSBURGH PENGUINS

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Pittsburgh Penguins for their recent victory in the Stanley Cup finals. As a longtime fan, I take great joy in this team's efforts and accomplishments.

One cannot fully appreciate the Penguins' accomplishments without understanding the history. Twenty-four long years ago, the Pittsburgh Penguins hockey club joined the NHL. The team, much like its namesake, was an awkward little creature that failed to fly for 23 years. Prior to that, the minor league hockey club, the Hornets, tormented hockey fans with their inept play. But last Saturday, when Mike Lang—the team's creative announcer—told fans that Elvis had just left the building, the Pens confirmed that they could soar to the pinnacle of the National Hockey League and become only the 10th franchise in modern history to win the cup.

Throughout the years the Pens have put on the ice some of the worst teams in NHL history. Oh, there were some bright spots along the way, thanks to the likes of Ken Schinkel, Syl Apps, Dave Burrows, and Rick Kehoe. But in a league in which almost everyone makes the playoffs, the Pens always found a way not to. In fact, they were in the playoffs fewer times than nearly any other team in the decade of the 1980's. The franchise hit rock bottom in 1983 when it managed to win only 18 of 80 games.

Ironically that humble season saved hockey in Pittsburgh. Following the season the Penguins drafted Mario Lemieux as the first pick in the first round of the NHL draft. With him the hopes of Pittsburgh hockey fans were immediately ignited. Mario carried the hopes that the Penguins would finally achieve the glory of Pittsburgh's Pirates and Steelers. Mario's magic made hockey nights in Pittsburgh exciting. Fans knew that on any given night they could witness Mario beat NHL goalies "like a rented mule." The fans came and cheered Lemieux, but the team never jelled.

This year the Pens hired "Badger" Bob Johnson, the first U.S. citizen to coach an NHL champion in more than 50 years. General Manager Craig Patrick, and super-scout Scotty Bowman, assembled one of the finest groups of men ever to take the ice. Proven winners such as, Paul Coffey, Bryan Trottier, Joey Mullin, Ron Francis, and Jiri Hrdina were contributors with Jaromir Jagr, Ulf Samuelson,

Jim Pack, Paul Stanton along with scoring leaders "The Recchin' Ball," Mark Recchi, and "The R.T. Express," Kevin Stevens. They blended the experience of seasoned veterans with the youth and talent of spirited youngsters to bring Lord Stanley's Cup to the City of Pittsburgh.

The victory was especially sweet for those Penguins who gave so much to the team during the building years. Troy Loney, Bob Errey, Randy Hillier, Frank Pietrangolo, and Phil Bourque together endured some of the most difficult years of Penguins hockey.

This championship did not come easily. The team lost the first game in each of their four playoff series, including three home losses. In a way, this characterized the history of the Penguins; the Pens never seemed to like to do things the easy way. With exciting comebacks they finished strong, despite the injuries, the controversies, and the caliber of the competition. By winning the Cup, the Penguins showed the heart of true champions. With pride and poise they exemplified the character of the city. And in their play they returned the faith and enthusiasm of their fans.

The enthusiasm of Penguins fans is no small issue. The Igloo has sold out close to 90 percent of the time during the past several seasons. Pittsburgh fans love their sports teams, and the players love their fans. Last year we witnessed the depth of sentiment for this team by the fans in the region. I am referring to the outpouring of concern and affection for goalie Tom Barrasso during his greatest time of need. Tom's daughter, Ashley had cancer and he was forced to leave the team for part of the season. The show of love and support for Tom and his family exemplified Pittsburgh's relationship with their sports heroes. At the victory rally, when Tom said that he loves the Pittsburgh area, he joined a long list of athletes who have fallen in love with western Pennsylvania. Players from all sports and all parts of the country have chosen to make their homes in the Pittsburgh area even after having been traded to other teams.

Penguin players don't just live in Pittsburgh, they become part of Pittsburgh by getting involved with the people of our region. Even in the lean years the Penguins found a way to join with the community to help our charities. For example, the Penguins serve dinners at the annual Sixty-five Roses Dinner to raise money for cystic fibrosis. Tom Barrasso hosts golf outings for the Ashley Barrasso Foundation for cancer research. The Penguins also raise money for the Arthritis Foundation and the Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, not to mention their work for amateur hockey in the region. Acts like this have bonded team and community in the most special and enlightening of ways.

When the Penguins returned to Pittsburgh after the championship series, an estimated 30,000 fans were on hand to welcome them home. This number is impressive unto itself, but the team did not arrive in Pittsburgh until 3:30 in the morning. Receiving Pittsburgh sports champions at Greater Pitt Airport has become somewhat of a tradition in western Pennsylvania. The fans were there for the Pirates with their recent success and Steelers in their glory years, but they had never gathered in numbers approaching this.

Three days after the final victory, the city held a rally at Point State Park to honor the champs. The rally was at noon, but the crowd started to gather at daybreak. An estimated 80,000 people jammed into the park, standing with 85 degree heat and 80 percent humidity. At the airport and at the park there was what one commentator called, "an old-fashioned love-in." There were no riots, no looting, no stampeding crowds, just positive enthusiasm and honest respect for the hard work which brings success.

Now is the time to savor the victory for the players, the owners, the fans and the entire Pittsburgh area. For it will be only 5 months until Elvis returns to the building to the music of Jaws, the cries of "Uff! Uff! Uff!" and the raising of the Stanley Cup banner to the ceiling of the Igloo. The glory of this season will fade into a pleasant memory, but the spirit that is Pittsburgh will continue to make this area truly some place special for years to come.

OUR HOPE IS "ACTING AMERICAN"

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues this column from the Cincinnati Enquirer by Tony Lang. Now that Capitol Hill is focused on civil rights, Tony Lang reminds us of the proud American tradition of equal opportunity based on the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution. He reminds us that groups do not have rights under the Constitution, and that all of us are guaranteed rights not because of our color, but because we are Americans.

I commend it to my colleagues.

At this point, please enter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the attached column: "Our Hope is 'Acting American'".

OUR HOPE IS "ACTING AMERICAN"

(By Tony Lang)

God help us if the proposed 1991 Civil Rights Act ends up as just some legalistic language game, with the issues of de facto hiring quotas still left in doubt.

The entire rights movement has gotten so muddled lately, we got blacks advocating "separate but equal" schools and whites wondering: What ever happened to good old-fashioned civil-rights ideals such as "integration" and "equal opportunity"?

My own intellectual anchor in all this controversy over quotas, affirmative action and multiculturalism is that the U.S. Constitution guarantees individual rights—not group rights. But you should know pressure groups and ideologues attack even this ideal on the grounds that American individualism ultimately benefits "individuals" belonging to the dominant power group—meaning "white males."

SEPARATIST ILLUSION

Yes the separatist movement is largely about power and control, which is largely illusory since real power comes from such mundane things as schooling, competence, hard work and jobs. That's why the 1991 Civil Rights Act *could* be so important, but all the legal hiring guarantees in the world aren't going to much good if 40% to 60% of young

black males keep dropping out of school first or mocking their more industrious classmates for "acting white."

We are all fortunate that industrious blacks like Gen. Colin Powell, Dr. William Cosby or the Rev. Martin Luther King were not unduly concerned about "acting white."

We need to get back to the unifying ideal of "acting American"—*e pluribus unum* and all that.

Much more vocal leadership is needed both from black spokesmen and from the White House on this American issue. The huge pool of unemployed black males is everybody's problem. It is first and foremost the problem of the individual unemployed black male. If he gets it implanted firmly in his head that studying hard in school and achieving is "acting white," he is doomed and no Civil Rights Act is going to save him.

Group hiring quotas are too easy a straw man to knock down in a country founded on individual rights. Okay, so group hiring quotas with rigidly set numbers based on percentages in the population seem un-American. The real question is: What are we going to do about all these unemployed or unemployable young men?

Somehow, we must get them trained and hired. Black leaders say: You cannot leave equal-opportunity hiring simply to the good faith of employers. You cannot count on them to act American and do the right thing. Approximate affirmative-action goals must be spelled out by law.

Employers with an obvious racial imbalance ought to be expressly seeking qualified blacks to hire. But if unable to find or attract any, employers certainly should not be leaving those positions empty and telling qualified whites they need not apply, as I'm told is occurring these days in some university departments.

Almost as sad as young black males sneering at school achievement as "acting white" is the disgrace of industrious black graduates being turned away from jobs or promotions after they have played the game the way they were told, studied hard, got a good education and asked nothing more than an equal opportunity to get hired. Studies suggest discrimination against black hires is still a significant problem in the U.S. workplace.

It is no consolation to a qualified unemployed black that other educated blacks seem to write their own ticket in some corporations and may even receive preferential treatment over whites in assignments or promotion. It is no consolation that educated Asians or Hispanics or women or even fat white males may also suffer hiring discrimination. It is no consolation that certain immigrants from much more impoverished circumstances may have less trouble getting hired or achieving.

AN EQUAL SHOT

It still comes down to that single qualified black individual who ought to have an equal shot at getting hired. It is a case-by-case question for the employer: Am I acting American? Hiring fairly? Without discrimination against skin color. Employers seldom hire groups. They hire individuals. Which is one more reason constitutionally protected individual rights—not group rights—are still every American's best hope.

A TRIBUTE TO ASHER HOWARD

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Asher Howard, who served for 19 years as the county judge of Blount County, TN, was recently honored for his years of public service.

May 20 was declared as Asher Howard Day in Blount County. No one I can think of would be more deserving of such a tribute.

Judge Howard served on the Blount County Court—now commission—and served as the county executive.

He ran the county government like a business and ran it economically and efficiently.

But he also ran it with his heart and showed great compassion for his fellow man.

He knew that it is neither kind nor compassionate for a government to spend money it does not have or take even one penny more from the people than is absolutely necessary.

We need more men like Asher Howard in this Nation today.

He was one of my father's closest friends, and he has been a very good friend to me, too.

I hope that he enjoys his retirement years, and I want to wish him the best in the future.

When Judge Howard was honored for his years of community service, the Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times ran a news story and editorial which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN THE COUNTY

(By Adele McKenzie)

Few people have ever made the impact on Blount County that one transplanted Kentuckian, Asher Howard, made during his 26 years of public service.

"Judge Howard" as most think of him today, came to Blount County to work at the Aluminum Company of America and Blount County has been home ever since.

Under his guidance, Howard left office as Blount County judge (equivalent to current county executive office) with the county showing a net worth of \$350 million and a bonded indebtedness of only \$2.5 million. To top that, he also left the legacy of \$7.25 million in the fund balance.

While county judge, Howard would proclaim, "Blount Countians get as much for their tax dollars as any taxpayers in the state."

He also said, "Blount County is run on a business-like basis, not on the basis of partisan politics."

Howard still talks about how members of the court, now called county commission, both Republican and Democrats, always voted what each thought was best for the county as a whole. "We had top quality on the county court and it showed in what we could do," he says.

"Blount County voters would not tolerate political blocs back then, they demanded a lot from their public officials, and they got it," says Howard.

It was under Howard's administration that the sheriff department moved to their merit system and began to retain trained officers rather than wholesale turnover of officers every two years, which was then the term of the sheriff.

Howard also brought the county into its computer operation. This followed five years

after he and others thought a \$17,000 book-keeping machine would answer most of the problems. When the machine became overloaded, Howard was ready to "go whole hog and get the best," as he puts it. He also introduced the county to the concept of a budget director.

Under Howard's leadership, the county's 1907 courthouse grew in size with one completed addition in 1957 and a second annex dedicated in 1979. The original courthouse also had extensive renovation as a result of the second annex.

Especially fitting was the planning for consolidation of the county's high schools that resulted in Everetts, Porter, Townsend and Walland being served by Heritage High School, and Lanier and Friendsville closing as high schools with the opening of William Blount.

Howard had taught math at Walland High School where he started the football program after World War II. Fred Sentell wanted him coaching at Townsend High School and Howard responded.

Concern over the schools was the catalyst that brought Howard into politics. He was riding to UT with Mack Davis, John Webb and Ralph Greaser and frequently the conversation turned to the deplorable condition of the school buildings.

Davis urged Howard, who had served in the Marine Corps, to run for county court. Davis went so far as to get the late Sam H. Dunn, who was an attorney, to prepare the qualifying petition and then secured the needed signatures of qualified voters to launch Howard's political career. He was elected a member of the Blount County Quarterly Court in 1948 and served until 1955 when he became Blount County Judge, a position he filled until 1974.

When Howard was a member of the county court and then county judge, there were 41 members of the court.

Land for Heritage was purchased and the school, as yet unnamed, was being designed when Howard left office by his own choice, deciding that he would not run again, a choice that his wife, Mildred "Lum" was especially happy when it was made.

Mrs. Howard, a Townsend native, was the daughter of Bruce Myers. Today, the Howards live next door to the Myers' homeplace. Growing up in a "sawmill town" Myers had taken his family to Virginia where he operated a sawmill and then to Path Fork, Ky., where Mildred and Asher met.

During Howard's administration, the size of the county court was reduced to 21, the size of the present county legislative body or county commission. "I petitioned for a body of nine, but I got 21" he says.

Howard had the vision that is today the Blount Industrial Development program. He secured a grant that enabled purchase of the Henry Lane Farm, which is now the major part of the Blount County Industrial Park.

"This is probably the best thing that I accomplished as county judge," Howard admits.

"I feel I left the county with positive change and that I gave the county court and the officeholders leadership," Howard says.

Howard made it a habit to make a daily visit in each office every day. This was his way of knowing what was going on and being a part of the county in all ways possible. It also enabled him to have a handle on the budget preparation.

Howard admits to some disappointments from his time in office. He tried desperately to make the county the first in the state with a countywide sewer system.

Another dream was to see the county with garbage pickup service. He spent a great deal of time working on both and later conceded that without metropolitan-type government, the sewer system would be virtually impossible. He initiated a plan to have a dumpster in most communities where residents would bring their garbage. This has now been replaced by private haulers in the county but many continue to discard garbage with little thought of others and the environment.

Today, he still regrets that he was unable to get zoning and planning in place.

BLOUNT HONORS ASHER HOWARD FOR 26 YEARS IN COUNTY SERVICE

Today is Asher Howard Day in Blount County. Many of his friends will gather at noon at the Airport Hilton to honor this Townsend resident who served 26 years as a member of the county court (commission) and/or as county judge (executive).

Retired since 1974, he lives on Asher Howard Road, just a block off Lamar Alexander Parkway in Townsend. He hasn't been idle during that time but has been active in organizations and has kept regularly in touch with his many friends throughout the county. In the last couple of years he has been bothered with leukemia, a form of cancer which stops the bone marrow from producing blood cells.

Asher will be 79 on July 23 but he gets around just the same, meeting regularly with a group of friends for breakfast and attending Alcoa Kiwanis Club's weekly meeting.

Born and reared in Pathfork, Ky., in Harlan County, Asher met his wife Mildred, known to her many friends as "Lum," when her family moved temporarily from Townsend, a sawmill center, to the farm on which Asher was raised in Kentucky to operate a sawmill. A number of Townsend residents were employed at the Kentucky operation. They were married June 26, 1936.

Asher completed two years at Union College at Barbourville, Ky., got a certificate and began teaching in Kentucky. In 1941 Asher was employed in ALCOA's high tension yard. He worked and went to school at U-T at a time when the company paid the tuition.

In 1946 he heeded the call of Blount County Schools Superintendent L. M. Ross to teach at Walland and revive a football program which had not existed since about 1930. He did that but his friend J. Fred Sentell, Townsend principal, talked him into taking over as football coach at Townsend in 1947.

Perhaps his best team included a passing attack with Dale Carnes throwing and Carl "Skeet" Myers catching. That team lost to a strong Everett team by only one point at Everett and caught the imagination of a lot of local fans.

Amos and Andy Trotter, who had the Buick dealership here, lured Asher into the automobile sales field. Asher sold four cars on one Saturday and was hooked on that profession for a while.

The former Marine was elected to the county court (commission) from Townsend in 1948 and served until 1955 when he was elected judge (executive). During the last five years on the court, he served as judge pro-tem. In the fall of 1954, Blount County Court elected Asher Howard, a Republican, judge to succeed the late George D. Roberts who had died while in office. However, there was a difference of opinion over who could name the successor to a judge and Gov. Frank Clement named Democrat Bill Register to the post. A court case placed Howard

in office June 1, 1955, and he later was re-elected until he decided to retire.

A 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner, he served on the Townsend Chamber board, and the Smoky Mountain Passion Play board, was a member of the Boy Scout Council, served on the boards of Chilhowee Nursing Home, Tennessee Air Pollution Board, was chairman of the State Community Development Board, and President of the Tennessee County Judges Association.

Here are some of the other things which occurred under his leadership:

The county began paying deputies who previously depended on fees for their services.

Abolished the three-member county highway commission and replaced it with a one-man superintendent.

Bought many rights-of-way in order to widen county roads.

Established and maintained a good sized unappropriated balance in the budget, enabling the county to have a better cash flow, minimize its bonded indebtedness, and frequently build county buildings with taxes over a two-year period.

The first county planning commission was established, abolished because of public opposition, and then reestablished.

Insisted that what is now U.S. 321 from Maryville southwest toward Lenoir City had a four-lane right-of-way, delaying the project until the state approved the wider right-of-way. (Loudon County and area chambers of commerce are trying to get the road widened to four lanes from the county line to the Fort Loudoun Bridge.)

Began Blount's strong efforts at industrial development.

About 1970, Asher tried to "sell" the state on building a major road along the approximate route followed by the Lamar Alexander Parkway from Circle Drive on West Broadway to the Maryville College entrance on Walland Highway. Asher got the state commissioner of transportation here and walked the route with him. Later they flew the route.

Asher's dedication to public service and his interest in the welfare of the entire county have been outstanding. It is a very appropriate time for the county to pay a long overdue tribute. Have a great day Asher!

PENNSYLVANIA STUDENTS CONDUCT VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 25 students in Mr. Robert McCloskey's ninth grade civics class at Central Dauphin East Junior High School in suburban Harrisburg, PA. As part of their class project, these students went out to their neighborhoods and were determined to get people to register to vote.

Through their determined efforts, these students were able to sign up 71 people to vote. In past years, Mr. McCloskey's classes have registered more than 2,000 area citizens to vote. I am so glad to see these energetic young people learn first-hand about the procedures that allow Americans to exercise the all-important right to vote.

It is my hope that this useful exercise will foster greater interest in how government works among our young people, and that they will take an active role in civic affairs in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. McCloskey and his fine students for their efforts in promoting greater public awareness and involvement in our Nation's democratic process.

THANK YOU WEST VIRGINIA BUSINESSES FOR THANKING OUR TROOPS

HON. BOB WISE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere thanks to the American men and women of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. But I know I am certainly not alone in my gratitude.

We all have heard hundreds of speeches in this Chamber and across the country expressing our country's gratitude and support for the job our troops did during the victory in the Persian Gulf.

But today, I would like to add an additional expression of appreciation—this one to more than 400 business owners and operators throughout West Virginia who have been taking part in what is known as Desert Storm Discount. This program provided a way for the State's business community to say "thank-you" to the men, women, and families of Operation Desert Storm. Today I wish to say "thank-you" to the businesses which participated.

A few months ago I asked the West Virginia National Guard, the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce, the local chapter of the Employers Supported Guard and Reserve, and the West Virginia Retailers Association to join me in organizing the Desert Storm Discount. The response was enthusiastic and contagious.

Our goal was to get businesses to offer discounts on goods and services to people who were activated for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm and their dependents. My office had been receiving dozens of calls from people who faced financial uncertainty because their husbands, wives, fathers, or mothers had been activated as part of our Nation's response to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Once the war was won and the troops began coming home, our hope was that businesses would make it easier for those families to make the purchases which they had to put off during the war, to get loan from a bank, and to enjoy a meal, an evening out, or a getaway trip with a loved one who had been gone.

Retailers, restaurants, bowling alleys, supermarkets, pharmacies, dry cleaners, travel agencies, barber and beauty shops, banks, car dealerships and service shops, a whitewater rafting outlet, a resort hotel, and most every other kind of business participated.

Each of them agreed to offer a discount of between 5 and 30 percent off goods and services for a 2-week period which ended last Sat-

urday. But even though the designated period is officially over, some businesses are continuing to offer discounts as their way of saying "thank you" to the troops.

So today I say "thank you" to them—all 406 of them. They made the Desert Storm Discount program a success and provided an additional "welcome home" for the men and women who answered their country's call. So Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Congress to the businesses which made the Desert Storm Discount program a success.

In Berkeley County:
Berkeley Carpet and Ceramic—Inwood.
First Look Photo—Martinsburg.
J.C. Penney's—Martinsburg.
People's National Bank—Martinsburg (3 locations).

Ponderosa—Martinsburg.
Rolane Factories Store—Martinsburg.
Shoney's—Martinsburg.
Uniglobe Preferred Travel—Martinsburg.

In Cabell County:
American Telephone—Huntington.
Amsbury's Factory Outlet—Huntington.
Bazaar—Huntington.

Beldens Jewelers—Barboursville.
C.J. Reuschlein—Huntington.
Chilli Willi's—Huntington.
Foard Harwood Shoes—Barboursville.
Foard Harwood Shoes—Huntington.
Foodland—Barboursville.
Foodland—Chesapeake, OH.
Foodland—Huntington (4 locations).
Foodland—Lesage.
Foodland—Milton.
Foodland—South Point, OH.
J.C. Penney's—Barboursville.
K-Mart—Chesapeake, OH.

Master's Tuxedo—Barboursville (2 locations).

Master's Tuxedo—Huntington.
Mattress Warehouse—Barboursville.
One Hour Martinizing—Huntington.
Rax Roast Beef—Huntington (2 locations).

Shaw's Jewelers—Barboursville.
Shoney's—Huntington (3 locations).
Stationers—Huntington.
Stone and Thomas—(Barboursville).
Stone and Thomas—(Huntington).
Stride Rite Bootery—Barboursville.

In Fayette County:
Dr. Carl Hansen—Fayetteville.
J.C. Penney's—Mt. Hope.
Lilly's Crown Jewelers—Mt. Hope.
Mountain River Tours—Hico.
Rax Roast Beef—Oak Hill.

In Greenbrier County:
Shoney's—Lewisburg.
Stone and Thomas—Lewisburg.

In Hancock County:
Rax Roast Beef—Weirton.
Stone and Thomas—Weirton.
United National Bank—Weirton.

In Harrison County:
Arby's—Bridgeport.
Betsy's Inc./DBA Stride Rite Shoes—Clarksburg.

Bob Evan's Restaurant—Bridgeport.
Camelot Music—Bridgeport.
Chaplan Jewelers—Clarksburg.
Chik-fil-A—Bridgeport.
Corn Dog—Bridgeport.
Disc Jockey—Bridgeport.
Foto 1—Bridgeport.
Head Hunters—Bridgeport.
Health Connections—Bridgeport.
Holiday Hair Fashions—Bridgeport.
J.C. Penney—Bridgeport.
J.D. Bentley—Bridgeport.
Jack's Friendly Furniture—Clarksburg.
Kids Only—Clarksburg.

Monfried Optical—Bridgeport.
Mrs. Powell's Cinnamon Rolls—Bridgeport.
Peanut Shack—Bridgeport.
Pearle Vision—Bridgeport.
Ponderosa—Bridgeport.
Rax Roast Beef—Bridgeport.
Sara Regina's Bridal & Floral—Clarksburg.
Shoney's—Bridgeport.
Sterling Optical—Bridgeport.
Stone and Thomas—Bridgeport.
Stone and Thomas—Clarksburg.
Video World—Clarksburg.
Wendy's—Bridgeport.
In Jackson County:
Rax Roast Beef—Ripley.
Shoney's—Ripley.
Tetrick Showcase Jewelry—Ravenswood.
Tetrick Showcase Jewelry—Ripley.
In Jefferson County:
J.C. Penney's—Charles Town.
Stuck & Alger Pharmacy, Inc.—Charles Town.

In Kanawha County:
Allen Lucas Nissan—Charleston.
Ames—Charleston.
Ashmore Optical—Charleston.
Bazaar—Charleston.
Boll Furniture—Charleston.
Boulevard Recreation Center—Charleston.
Candy Factory—Charleston.
CBM Computer Center—Charleston.
Cellular One—Charleston.
Charleston Department Store—Charleston.
Charleston Deli—Charleston.
Charleston School of Beauty—Charleston.
Collector's Choice—Charleston.
Contemporary Galleries—Charleston.
Currey's Bike Shop—Nitro.
Deb Shops (Kanawha Mall)—Charleston.
Delfine's—Charleston.
Disc Jockey—Charleston.
Dudley's—Charleston.
Elegant Impressions—Charleston.
Galperin Jewelry—Charleston.
Gene's Fine Jewelry—Charleston.
Goldfarb Electric Supply Company—Charleston.

Grayfields—Charleston.
Herbert Music Company—Charleston.
Intimate Moments—Charleston.
J.C. Penney's—Charleston.
Jackie Z's—Charleston.
Joe Holland Chevrolet—Charleston.
Jones Business Machines—Charleston.
Kelly's Mens Shop—Charleston.
Kentucky Fried Chicken—Charleston.
Kip's Discount—Charleston.
Lee Eyewear (Quincy Mall)—Belle.
Life Stride Shoes—Charleston.
Lighter Than Air—Charleston.
Lilly's Keepsake Diamond Center (Kanawha Mall)—Charleston.

Lilly's Keepsake Diamond Center (Town Center)—Charleston.
Lowe's (Quincy Mall)—Belle.
Lowe's—Charleston.
Mark Christopher Carpets—Charleston.
Master's Tuxedo—Charleston (2 locations).
Master's Tuxedo—Nitro.
Mattress Warehouse—Kanawha City.
Mattress Warehouse—South Charleston.
Medical Center Pharmacy—Charleston.
Merle Norman—Charleston.
Merrill Photo Supply—Charleston.
Minute Man Press—Charleston.
Nature's Furniture, Inc.—Charleston.
One Valley Bank—Charleston.
Payless Shoes (Kanawha Mall)—Charleston.
Photo One—Charleston.
Pied Piper—Charleston.
Property Protection Company—Charleston.
Rax Roast Beef—Charleston.

Rax Roast Beef—South Charleston.
 Regis—Charleston.
 Sears and Roebuck—Charleston.
 Sherwin Williams—Charleston
 Shoney's—Charleston.
 Shoney's—Cross Lanes.
 Shoney's—Dunbar.
 Shoney's—Kanawha City.
 Shoney's—South Charleston.
 Shoney's—St. Albans.
 Silk 'n Memories—Charleston.
 Skeffington's—Charleston.
 Smorgasbord—Charleston.
 Sodaro's Electronics—Charleston.
 Sport Mart—Charleston.
 Sports Card Connection—Charleston.
 Stamper's Jewelers—Charleston.
 Stateside Imports (Kanawha Mall)—
 Charleston.
 Stone and Thomas—Charleston (2 loca-
 tion).
 SVI Pharmacy—Charleston.
 The Computer Doctor—Charleston.
 Tolley's Bible Bookstore—Charleston.
 Value City Furniture—St. Albans.
 Venture Lanes—St. Albans.
 Vogue Dress Shop—Charleston.
 Waldenbooks (Kanawha Mall)—Charleston.
 In Lewis County:
 J.C. Penney's—Weston.
 Rax Roast Beef—Weston.
 TCI of West Virginia—Weston.
 79 Speedway—Weston.
 In Logan County:
 Ira A. Watson, Company (Watson's)—
 Logan.
 Lilly's Crown Jewelers—Logan.
 Shoney's—Logan.
 TCI of West Virginia—Logan.
 In Marion County:
 Crowley's Hallmark—Fairmont.
 Friendly Furniture—Fairmont.
 Hot Sam Pretzels—Fairmont.
 Leed's Candies—Fairmont.
 Rax Roast Beef—Fairmont.
 Ray's Jewelers Inc.—Fairmont.
 Rider Pharmacy—Fairmont.
 Shoney's—Fairmont.
 Stone and Thomas—Fairmont.
 Zasloff's Jewelry Palace—Fairmont.
 In Marshall County:
 Allen's Bootery—Moundsville.
 Blake's Kiddie Korral and Attic—
 Moundsville.
 Budget Interiors—Moundsville.
 Dr. W.M. Isminger—Moundsville.
 Fay's Jewelry—Moundsville.
 Grand Vue Park—Moundsville.
 Josabeth, Inc.—Moundsville.
 Joseph's Trophy Case—McMechen.
 Lightners Plumbing and Heating—
 Moundsville.
 Rax Roast Beef—Moundsville.
 Rich's Quick Print—Moundsville.
 Tire America—Moundsville.
 United National Bank—Moundsville.
 Weusbauer's Flowers—Moundsville.
 Young's Cafeteria—Glendale.
 In Mason County:
 Fruth Pharmacy—Pt. Pleasant.
 Shoney's—Pt. Pleasant.
 In Mercer County:
 Blacor Steel—Bluefield.
 Bluefield College Bookstore—Bluefield.
 Cole Motor Company—Bluefield.
 Colonial Jewelers—Bluefield.
 Dr. Assaad Mounzer, MD—Bluefield.
 First Community Bank—Bluefield.
 Flower's Baking Company—Bluefield.
 H & M Shoe Stores—Bluefield.
 H. Lynden Graham, CPA—Bluefield.
 J.C. Penney's—Bluefield.
 Kammer Furniture/Kammer Security—
 Bluefield.

Larry Douglas—Bluefield.
 Lilly's Crown Jewelers—Bluefield.
 Magic Mobile Homes—Bluefield.
 Mercer Health Center—Bluefield.
 Mountaineer Bowling Lanes—Bluefield.
 Ms. and His—Bluefield.
 Mullins Travel—Bluefield.
 New Graham Pharmacy—Bluefield.
 One Valley Bank—Princeton.
 Physical and Occupational Therapy Serv-
 ices, Inc.—Bluefield.
 Royal Jewelers—Bluefield.
 Shoney's—Bluefield.
 Shoney's—Princeton.
 Southern Office Supply—Bluefield.
 Southside Professional Pharmacy—Blue-
 field.
 Stone and Thomas—Bluefield.
 The Wellness Center—Bluefield.
 Tomchin Furniture—Bluefield.
 Tomchin Furniture—Princeton.
 Willis Chiropractic—Bluefield.
 In Mingo County:
 J.C. Penney's—Williamson.
 In Monongalia County:
 Boston Beanery—Morgantown (2 loca-
 tions).
 Camelot Music—Morgantown.
 Dr. Dominic Raymond, Dentist—Morgan-
 town.
 Eyecare Center—Morgantown.
 Elderbierrmann—Morgantown.
 Freshen's Yogurt—Morgantown.
 Gordon Jewelers—Morgantown.
 Harold Weiss Jewelers—Morgantown.
 Hero Hut—Morgantown.
 Hot Stuff—Morgantown.
 I Can't Believe It's Yogurt—Morgantown.
 J.C. Penney's—Morgantown.
 Kay Jewelers—Morgantown.
 Kobe of Japan—Morgantown.
 Last Word—Morgantown.
 Lilly's Crown Jewelers—Morgantown.
 Living Quarters—Morgantown.
 Monfried Optical—Morgantown.
 Morgantown Phone Center—Morgantown.
 Musselman Jewelers—Morgantown.
 One Valley Bank—Morgantown.
 Payless Shoes—Morgantown.
 Photo Express—Morgantown.
 Rax Roast Beef—Morgantown.
 Regis Hair Salon—Morgantown.
 Repairs Plus—Morgantown.
 Rugby's Biestro—Morgantown.
 Sbarro's—Morgantown.
 Sears and Roebuck—Morgantown.
 Shoney's—Morgantown.
 Sport Mart—Morgantown.
 Stone and Thomas—Morgantown.
 Things Remembered—Morgantown.
 Universal Jewelry—Morgantown.
 Victory Ford—Morgantown.
 Video World—Morgantown.
 Wendy's—Morgantown.
 In Nicholas County:
 Nicholas Printing, Inc.—Summersville.
 Rax Roast Beef—Summersville.
 In Ohio County:
 Capital Music Hall—Wheeling.
 Crone's—Wheeling.
 Doc William's Country Store—Wheeling.
 Posin's Jewelers—Wheeling.
 Rax Roast Beef—Wheeling.
 Rich's Quick Print—Wheeling.
 Stone and Thomas—Wheeling.
 Stone's Terrace Shop—Wheeling.
 TCI of West Virginia—Wheeling.
 Tire America—Wheeling.
 In Putnam County:
 19th Hole Tavern—Poca.
 Country Expressions—Hurricane.
 Master's Tuxedo—Scott's Depot.
 Mattress Warehouse—Winfield.
 McKerr's Fashions—Hurricane.

Rax Roast Beef—Hurricane.
 Shoney's—Winfield.
 In Raleigh County:
 Beckley Welding Supply—Beckley.
 Lilly's Crown Jewelers—Beckley (2 loca-
 tions).
 Shoney's—Beckley.
 Stone and Thomas—Beckley.
 In Randolph County:
 Shoney's—Elkins.
 Stone and Thomas—Elkins.
 In Summers County:
 New River Scenic Whitewater Tours—Hin-
 ton.
 In Tucker County:
 Mountaintop Realty (Canaan Valley)—
 Davis.
 Timberline Resort—Davis.
 In Upshur County:
 Stone and Thomas—Buchannon.
 In Wetzel County:
 AAA Mobile Homes, Inc.—New
 Martinsville.
 Adena Industries—New Martinsville.
 AHA Mobile Homes—New Martinsville.
 Barth's Florist—New Martinsville.
 Bee Electric—New Martinsville.
 Lilly's Crown Jewelers—New Martinsville.
 Mason's Clothiers—New Martinsville.
 Neville Olds Cadillac Buick Jeep Eagle—
 New Martinsville.
 Rax Roast Beef—New Martinsville.
 TCI of West Virginia—New Martinsville.
 In Wood County:
 J.C. Penney's—Parkersburg.
 Master's Tuxedo—Parkersburg.
 Mattress Warehouse—Marietta, OH.
 Mattress Warehouse—Parkersburg.
 Model Carpet—Vienna.
 Obermeyer Florist—Parkersburg.
 Pat's Upholstery and Factory Outlet—Par-
 kersburg.
 Rax Roast Beef—Parkersburg (2 locations).
 Shoney's—Parkersburg (2 locations).
 Sid's Furniture Mart—Parkersburg.
 Stables Motor Lodge—Parkersburg.
 Stone and Thomas—Vienna.
 TCI of West Virginia—Parkersburg.
 Wharton Cadillac Olds—Parkersburg.
 YMCA—Parkersburg.
 In Wyoming County:
 Tomchin Furniture—Mullins.
 Statewide chains:
 Kentucky Fried Chicken—Statewide (34 lo-
 cations).
 Lowes—Statewide (21 locations).
 K-Mart—Statewide corporate owned—(17
 locations).

IN HONOR OF CALVIN H. WHEATLEY

HON. RON de LUGO

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a most distinguished Virgin Islander, Calvin H. Wheatley. I can say without fear of contradic-
 tion that there is no man with more experience
 in the operations of the executive branch of
 the Virgin Islands Government than Calvin. He
 has worked alongside eight Virgin Island Gov-
 ernors, both appointed and elected, in capac-
 ities up to executive assistant. His sense of
 continuity, his understanding of government
 operations, his ability to get the job done, is
 unequaled. It is precisely because of these
 qualities that Calvin is called back into govern-
 ment service again and again, to serve with

continuing excellence the people of his native Virgin Islands.

Through the years, Calvin has also been closely involved in the banking industry. As an officer for Citibank, he left to manage the People's Bank, an effort to bring banking and banking services to a broader cross-section of the Virgin Islands community. He eventually rose to the position of president before returning to Citibank to manage its offices on St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Calvin has been extremely active in community service. As district chairman, president, and a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America in the Virgin Islands, he has been essential to the development of the strong foundation which makes it the excellent organization it is today. He has also served on the Virgin Islands board of directors of the Girl Scouts of America, on the board of the United Way of St. Thomas-St. John, as an officer of the St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce, on the board of the Police Athletic League, and as chairman of the board of the Virgin Islands Government Employees Retirement System.

Calvin has been honored many times for his service to the people of the Virgin Islands, receiving the Boy Scouts' Distinguished Citizen Award and Silver Beaver Award, the American Legion Award of Merit, the Wilbur LaMotta Community Service Award, the Business and Professional Womens' Club Community Service Award, and the 1984 St. Thomas Rotary Man of the Year Award. He is also an inductee in the Virgin Islands Sports Hall of Fame.

On June 10, 1991, Calvin will be installed as the new civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for the Virgin Islands. In this capacity, he will serve as the military's liaison to the territory, maintaining the strong link forged many years ago between Virgin Islands civilians and U.S. military forces.

Mr. Speaker, Calvin Wheatley is an outstanding Virgin Islander, a gentleman of the highest regard, a man who has been an important player in the historic events that shaped the Virgin Islands for the past almost 50 years.

No one deserves more than Calvin recognition for his many and continuing contributions to the Virgin Islands and her people.

TRIBUTE TO JIMMY HERMAN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the outstanding leaders of the labor movement in this country and a very good personal friend of mine, Jimmy Herman.

Jimmy is retiring this year after nearly 40 years in service with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, one of the great labor organizations of our Nation and a leading force for progressive labor policies on the west coast. No one played a greater role in shaping the courageous agenda of that organization than Jimmy Herman.

Born in Newark, NJ, Jimmy Herman joined his first trade union at the age of 17, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

After serving in a number of positions, Jimmy moved to San Francisco where his negotiating skills made him an outstanding union representative. His roles as a west coast union leader included presidency of ILWU Local 34, service as a member of the Pacific Coast longshore negotiating committee and ILWU representative to many trade union conferences.

Since 1977, Jimmy has served as the president of the ILWU and is generally recognized as one of the leading voices in America for a strong, honest union movement, one that is committed not only to its members' well-being but to international peace and justice. Jimmy's work as president reaffirms the highest tenets of the union movement and the spirit of labor brotherhood, and we have all benefited by his wise leadership over the years.

I have worked with Jimmy and the ILWU on many occasions, and I would like to mention just two. He was a leading force in support of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Amendments of 1984, which I helped write as chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor Standards. We made historic strides forward in the area of workers' compensation in that law, especially in the area of aiding those injured due to exposure to asbestos and other occupationally related diseases and disabilities.

Jimmy also was a major force within the antiwar movement during the many struggles of the 1980's concerning Central America and the shortsighted and harmful role this Nation played in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Jimmy not only challenged the predominant political views in the Nation but also fought many in the labor movement who did not share his wise view of these destructive policies. And in the end, I think Jimmy's analysis was borne out by the facts and by history.

Jimmy has also donated substantial amounts of his free time and his energy to a number of charitable community organizations, serving on the board of directors for both St. Anthony's Kitchen and the outstanding Delancey Street Foundation's rehabilitation program.

Jimmy Herman's numerous contributions to labor organizations, to peace, to international understanding and cooperation and to his community mark his active life as one that has benefited men and women not only in San Francisco and the west coast but throughout the world.

On the occasion of his retirement, I am proud to join my colleagues in honoring this great American who, I am delighted to say, has also been a close friend and colleague for many years. I wish him well, many years of happiness and continued productivity.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND PROTECTION ACT

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Protection Act, a bill to correct certain technical oversights in the original public funding legislation and make the process more efficient for both Presidential candidates and the Federal Election Commission.

The Presidential election funding system was established by Congress in the early 1970's as one of the key reforms to increase public confidence in Government following the incredibly corrupt fund-raising practices that were uncovered in the Watergate scandal.

The public, and Congress, were outraged to discover that millions of unregulated dollars not subject to disclosure requirements were poured into the 1972 election, often with strings attached—like the appointment of an ambassadorship or other high Government office. Almost every conceivable form of corruption resulting from the mix of private money with public policy was exposed during the Watergate revelations.

The immediate result of this scandal was broad campaign reform legislation, with the Presidential Election Campaign Fund being an integral part of those reforms.

The fund seeks to minimize the impact of private moneys by providing for the public financing of Presidential primary and general elections through the voluntary income tax checkoff. This program has worked extremely well since its inception, with 49 of the 50 major-party candidates who have run for the Presidency since 1976 participating in the program. During the 1988 election, however, large sums of undisclosed private money crept back into the process through the so-called soft money loophole. To maintain the integrity of the Presidential funding system, Congress must pass, prior to the 1992 election, legislation to shut off this potentially corrupting funding source.

The bill I am introducing today deals with the immediate problem of fund solvency. The Presidential public funding law, as enacted, contained a structural flaw that guaranteed that the fund would eventually run out of money. The problem is that the original legislation authorizing the \$1 checkoff made no provision for periodic adjustments in the amount of the checkoff to allow for inflation. At the same time, however, on the other side of the ledger, campaign spending limits were indexed for inflation and have been rising steadily. As a result, the FEC now projects that the fund may face a shortfall during 1992 and will definitely be in the red by 1996.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the fund's income is derived entirely from the \$1 checkoff on the Federal income tax return. From 1976 through 1981, over 25 percent of the income tax returns were checked for the fund. This percentage has slowly declined over the past 9 years to a figure now just below 20 percent. The dropoff in taxpayer participation has, of course, meant a decline in fund income.

There have been many guesses as to why the participation rate has declined, so the Federal Election Commission researched this problem and discovered, not surprisingly, that an overwhelming majority of taxpayers knows very little about the goals of the program, how the fund is used, or why it was created. The FEC has now embarked on a modest education program, aimed not only at the general public but also at professional tax preparers who are now responsible for almost 50 percent of all returns and apparently fail to ask their clients whether they wish to participate.

While an education program is obviously desirable, the critical issue is the imbalance between the payout rate and the declining real value of the checkoff amount. The fact is, a dollar checked off in 1973 is worth only 36 cents today. My bill increases the checkoff amount to \$3 and indexes it for future inflation. Even with slight fluctuations in participation, the \$3 rate will provide adequate funds for 1996 and the index factor should take care of future demands. The FEC has so testified and all the projections support them.

This legislation makes two other important funding adjustments. First, it reorders the payout priorities of the fund so that general election candidates receive first payment followed by primary candidates and the parties are last. This is the obvious order of preference and I believe everyone is agreed on it.

The bill will also require the Treasury Department to take estimated receipts into account when calculating cash on hand. This is a standard accounting device to handle the possibility of a temporary cash flow problem during early 1992 primaries.

So I believe these technical changes will shore up the receipt end of the fund and ensure the intent of the original act.

My bill also deals with three other concerns which have arisen over the past 14 years of implementation. The first is simply another recognition of the 165 percent inflation factor and increases the matching fund eligibility threshold from \$5,000 in each of 20 States to \$12,500 in each of 20 States. This should not be any particular additional burden to a national candidate.

A second concern has to do with convicted felons being eligible for matching funds. My bill would prohibit candidates convicted of public funding process felonies from receiving fund payments.

Finally, the bill repeals the State-by-State spending limits for Presidential elections. This requirement has proven to be an enormous expense and headache for everyone without appreciably improving the selection process. Something like 60 percent of all the FEC audit time is allocated to this one area. Repeal will save everyone money without doing any harm to the integrity of the system.

Opponents to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund have attacked it because only 20 percent check off, claiming the remaining 80 percent are opposed to the fund. The only legitimate research indicates that most of the 80 percent is either not aware of the fund or doesn't understand it, so there is no validity in the opposition argument. Some have claimed that the moneys could be better spent on other programs, but that can be said of any line item, and I think that opponents would be

hard pressed to argue that a restoration of public trust in their Presidency took a back seat to any other program.

The fund is also attacked because it is public financing, and a tortured effort is made to confuse the fund with possible public funding proposals for congressional elections. As mentioned earlier, the fund was explicitly created through public funding to avoid a repeat of the corruption of 1972.

And that, of course, raises the basic question which all opponents to the fund must answer. If you don't like the fund, what's your alternative? Are you willing to go before the American people and say you want to return to the days of black bags and grocery sacks full of illicit contributions? Are you anxious to put the White House up to the highest bidder? How short do you think the American public's memory really is?

The Presidential Election Campaign Fund has succeeded in restoring a sense of public confidence in the Presidential selection process. It is a very small price to pay for public trust, because without that trust no other Federal program can succeed. The Protection Act legislation is essential to the continued integrity of the fund and the Presidential election process.

THE 65 MPH SPEED LIMIT

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to allow States the authority to adjust—when determined safe—the speed limit on rural roads to 65 mph. The bill is similar to legislation I introduced in the 101st Congress.

As the House and Senate continue to formulate the reauthorization of the blueprint of our national highway policy, in the Surface Transportation Act, I believe discussion of the remaining restrictions of the 55-mph speed limit should be addressed. Congress has previously deemed that States could independently determine the speed limit on interstate highways up to 65 mph. However, that action left previous restrictions on States' authority to increase the speed limit on all other roadways.

If adopted, my legislation would specifically allow Governors the right to raise the speed limit to 65 mph on all roadways without the penalty of losing Federal highway improvement funds. Currently, States face millions of dollars in fines, up to 10 percent of their State's allocation of their Federal highway funds, if they set speed limits above 55 mph on roadways that are not part of the Interstate Highway System.

Mr. Speaker, State governments are better able to evaluate the safety and traveling needs of their residents, not Congress or Washington bureaucrats. State transportation specialists are more familiar with local roadways and are responsible for their care and maintenance.

Many complaints have been heard throughout rural America regarding the mandatory 55-mph speed ceiling Congress has imposed on

rural roads. I urge my colleagues to allow States to address the questions raised by these parties by supporting my legislation.

THE DILEMMA OF BUDGET RESTRAINTS VERSUS SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, nobody refutes the fact that, in a world of limitless fiscal resources, we would all like to forge ahead on a science project of the importance of the superconducting super collider. The potential for life-enhancing discoveries from the SSC is extraordinary. The SSC will help us to unravel the mysteries of the atom, and to better understand the makeup of matter. This, in turn, will provide us with insight into the origins of the universe, and will assist us in our efforts to harness energy forces for the benefit of mankind.

But in reality, budget constraints must be respected. Further, we need to proceed at a pace that our pocketbooks can handle, understanding all along that there are present-day demands that require our attention—housing, environmental protection, and veterans' care, just to name a few. While I voted on Wednesday, May 29, against the Eckart-Wolpe-Slatery amendment to eliminate all SSC funds for fiscal year 1992, I agree in principle that we need to moderate the pace at which we move on this extraordinarily complex engineering project. For budgetary reasons, had it come up for consideration, I would have voted for the Eckart amendment, which would have trimmed only fiscal year 1992 construction funds from the general science budget, but allowed research and development funds to continue. Without a viable program still underway, international partners have no incentive to continue with their participation—they could easily walk away from the project, effectively bringing the SSC to a permanent halt.

Mr. Speaker, if the space station debate has taught us anything, it is that we must proceed deliberately on engineering projects of this magnitude—we need to set milestones where we evaluate our progress and reevaluate the validity of our final goals. In particular, we need to assess, at various points in time, the level of international participation and overall cost projections. This will ensure that our science dollars are being well spent and that the American taxpayer is getting the best value for his tax dollar.

SPRINGFIELD INDIANS SHAKE, RATTLE, AND ROLL TO ANOTHER CALDER CUP TITLE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme pleasure that I share with you

the news of the Springfield Indians winning the Calder Cup Trophy for the second straight year. The "Tribe" has now won a total of seven championships in their 48 years in the American Hockey League.

What is more remarkable than beating their arch rivals, the Rochester Americans, in the finals for a second straight year, is that only two players remained from last year's team. With a new affiliation with the Hartford Whalers, the Indians inherited a team that won a total of only 11 games last year. Not only was this a new team, it was also the youngest team in the league. This fact did not deter their superb coach, Jimmy Rodgers, or their general manager, Bruce Landon. Their never say die attitude was never more evident when down three games to one they rallied to beat Fredericton in the opening round of the playoffs. It continued when the Indians rallied from a two-game deficit to beat Rochester in front of a packed house at the Springfield Civic Center.

Springfield has always had a proud tradition of great hockey throughout its years in the American Hockey League. As a charter member of the AHL, Springfield has entertained thousands of hockey fans in western Massachusetts. I am confident that we will be rewarded with more great moments in the future.

Mr. Speaker, Springfield, MA, has always been recognized as the birthplace of basketball. With continued success from the Springfield Indians we might be also known as the permanent resting place of the Calder Cup.

constituents, I am proud to have the opportunity to bring Tim to your attention today.

A TRIBUTE TO HEATHER J. CROWSHAW

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Heather J. Crowshaw, of East Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for East Providence Senior High School in East Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by East Providence High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Heather J. Crowshaw has more than fulfilled this criteria. She is ranked first in a class of 364 students. She has maintained an extraordinary GPA of 93.83.

I commend Heather J. Crowshaw for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEWTON ACTION FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the members of Newton Action for Nuclear Disarmament on their 10th anniversary this Sunday, June 9. I regret very much that I will not be able to attend the birthday—especially since it will be held one block from my home in Newton. But I know that my friends in NAND will be warmly and duly praised by Mayor Ted Mann, who will be equal to this occasion as he is to all others.

The members of NAND have been models of effective and informed citizen action. For 10 years they have fought for a world and an America in which peace and justice prevail. Even those who disagree with some or all of NAND's positions recognize the genuineness of their commitment and the selflessness of their work. And I personally have found my association with them to be extraordinarily beneficial to me and my work. Currently, I am working with them in our effort to give the American people the benefit of the reductions in the military budget to which we are entitled, and from which our society would benefit enormously. I am delighted to be able to be working with this excellent organization in this important cause.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TED WIATR

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and congratulate Ted Wiatr, a young man from my district from whom I expect to hear great things in the future.

Ted recently competed in the National Geography Bee here in Washington as the Illinois State champion. He and 57 other young people from the United States and its territories matched wits in an event designed to increase our understanding of the world around us.

The National Geographic Society estimates 5 million students took part in the initial round at 38,000 schools. Ted won the Illinois championship by competing against 103 students from much larger schools in major metropolitan areas. But under the guidance of instructor Ron Snyder, this eighth grade student from St. John's Lutheran School in Red Bud, IL, won the State title and earned the right to come to Washington. Although he invested a great deal of hard work to get this far, Ted also credits his success to his classmates who helped him prepare, and to his parents, who were with him every step of the way.

A recent test of high school seniors found only a little better than half of them could find their way around a map of the world, with only half of them understanding the purpose of the Panama Canal. In times like these it is encouraging to know there are some students who are interested in the world around them, and are excited to learn about the fascinating people and places out there. John Wiatr, Ted's father, tells me he used to pull out a road atlas on family trips and Ted would eagerly absorb its details. That is the kind of intellectual curiosity our schools and communities should encourage, and as someone who started in public service as a classroom teacher, I believe this geography bee is a good idea.

I am always pleased when someone from southern Illinois represents our area so well, and that is certainly the case with Ted Wiatr. Ted will enter high school this fall, and although it's probably a little early to decide these kinds of things, I am encouraged to know he expresses an interest in being a teacher himself.

On behalf of the people of southern Illinois I congratulate Ted on his achievements and wish him the best in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO RON AUSTIN

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose boundless generosity and selfless dedication to troubled youths has distinguished him as a philanthropist of the highest grade.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY S. CAREY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a county legislator from my district and a good friend, Timothy S. Carey.

On Sunday, June 9, 1991, Tim will be honored by the Westchester Irish Committee for his dedication and work on behalf of a number of issues of concern to the Irish community. I cannot think of anyone more deserving of this praise. As a cochairman of the ad hoc congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, I have been particularly grateful for his sponsorship of resolutions in the Westchester County Legislature in support of the MacBride principles, Joe Doherty and Sean Mackin.

Besides being one of the founders of the Westchester Irish Committee and an original member of the Northern Westchester Division of the Irish Immigration Reform Movement, Tim Carey has a long history of involvement in political and government affairs. A successful political consultant, he is a contributing author of "Finishing First: A Campaign Manual," and a lecturer on electoral and governmental politics.

Tim Carey is an outstanding public servant and member of the Westchester community. Because of his efforts on behalf, not only of the Irish-American community, but of all of his

In 1971, when Mr. Ron Austin created the SPARK program at Julia Richman High School—a public high school in my district—he opened a channel through which teenagers would unburden themselves of problems that most of us have never confronted and most likely never will.

The SPARK program gives young people who feel alone and secluded due to the enormity of their problems the opportunity to discuss their feelings and experiences with other youths in similar situations. Such predicaments might include having drug-addicted parents or being addicts themselves, being physically and sexually assaulted by a parent or a parent's boyfriend or girlfriend, pregnancy, and homelessness. Talking about these circumstances, often for the first time, gives a teenager the support and acceptance that is essential to coming to deal with his or her problems.

Mr. Austin's understanding, respect, and admiration for these students has enabled him to communicate successfully with them at a time when communication with most adults in their lives is severely strained. But to say that Mr. Austin's communications skills are the root to his success would be saying too little. When the youths in the SPARK program talk about Mr. Austin, they speak about one of the few adults who genuinely means it when he says he loves them. And clearly, from the amount of devotion shown to Mr. Austin, he is loved by them.

The SPARK program has proven to be much more than a class. Those who participate in SPARK have become a family. Sometimes they lean on each other and at other times they support each other. When they speak about the love they have for one another, they express themselves with words and revelations not often made by those so young. Although most of them are teenagers, experience has made them older than their years.

Beyond the personal level, there is no doubt SPARK has been a scholastic triumph. Attendance and grades improve as students become members of SPARK, and their talents are given a chance to rise above the debris of emotional trauma.

I commend these students for their incredible strength in facing their problems and trying to overcome them. Mr. Austin said, "My respect and admiration for the resilience and resourcefulness of the young people that I work with is boundless."

I should like to offer my respect and admiration to Mr. Austin by encouraging all my colleagues to commend him for making great things possible for those whose lives have been filled with only the bad.

KILDEE HONORS PAGES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the pages for their faithful service in the House of Representatives. Their

tenure here has been extremely exciting. They were present during the President's State of the Union Address and also during his speech at the end of Operation Desert Storm. In addition, they have seen President Chamorro of Nicaragua and Queen Elizabeth II.

I would also like to commend these dedicated and hard working young people as they will soon be leaving to complete their high school education. They are: Warren C. Aceron, Kara A. Adamson, Alejandro V. Aguirre, Elizabeth J. Ambrose, Kenneth E. Archer, Anne K. Barkis, Scott A. Beal, Roger L. Beckett, Wendy M. Bianchini, Angela M. Biga, Michelle N. Billig, Julie L. Bolkin, Rachel D. Borak, Edward K. Brooks, Whitney A. Campbell, Suzann L. Corrigan, Misti H. Coy, Lauren E. Creamer, Teri E. Cross, Michelle H. Custer, Allison H. Davis, Timothy B. Duffy, Jennifer A. Dukarski, Donald W. Dyer, Jr., Randall A. Fine, Kevin J. Gentner, James R. Geraci, J. Brian Gomillion, Vikram D. Gopal, Any J. Graveman, Stacey T. Gutenkunst, Ann C. Guthmiller, Sarah A. Holt, John A. Hosinski, Duane A. Humeyestewa, Sam P. Jacks, Karen M. Keller, Jennifer M. Kersey, Andrew S. Kosegi, Sarah P. Leonard, Samuel E. Lisman, Alfonso Martel, Vicki D. McAvoy, Rebecca K. McKee, Camilla B. Messing, Nicholas K. Mitsis, Hilary K. Munger, Gilmer L. Murdock, III, Amanda C. Murphy, John L. Noppenberg, III, R. Russell Orben, III, Lori C. Palmer, Austin R. Perez, Nathan M. Powers, Amanda J. Prince, Guy A. Raz, David I. Rappaport, James S. Sager, Michelle M. Semple, Christina M. Sinck, Suzanna L. Smith, Rachelle L. Snowdon, Melissa J. Stevenson, Walter B. Stilwell, IV, M. Paige Williams and Joshua M. Zeitz.

The service of these pages is integral to the effective operation of the House of Representatives. These individuals with their diverse backgrounds, represent what is good about our country. Common denominators of this group are their academic achievements and the courage they have demonstrated in venturing so far from the security of their homes. Through this experience they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how this Government works.

As we all know, much is required of those who do become congressional pages. Along with being immersed in a new environment, the pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. I am sure they will consider this to be one of the most valuable and exciting times in their lives, and that with this experience they will continue to lead successful and productive lives. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They will certainly be missed.

THE 1991 AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS ACT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, not long ago, America was universally considered the world's strongest economic power. Now we are one of several. America has become dependent on foreign capital to finance its trade and budget deficits. Our performance standards no longer are recognized as the world's best. No more does the "Made in the U.S.A." label guarantee the highest quality around.

Many have pointed the blame for this slide toward the American worker and manager. I disagree. America's ingenuity and ability to produce quality goods are second to none.

What badly needs improvement is government. Right now, government penalizes Americans for doing the very things we must do to compete—investing in the future, researching and developing new products, working together to solve common problems.

We can reverse America's competitive slide, but we must first admit that we ourselves have been part of the problem. Government must stop punishing individuals for being daring and creative.

Today I am introducing a bill, the 1991 American Competitiveness Act, to unharness the engine of American private enterprise. I am pleased to be joined in introducing this eight-point plan by the distinguished minority whip, Mr. GINGRICH; the chairman of the Republican Conference and my California colleague, Mr. LEWIS; and the chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Competitiveness, Mr. DELAY.

The American Competitiveness Act consists of the following components:

COMPONENTS OF THE AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS ACT

1. MAKING THE R&D TAX CREDIT PERMANENT

Our competitiveness sprouts from our ability to create, develop, and market new products. But under current law, the tax credit for research and development expenses is not permanent; it must be renewed by Congress every year. And virtually every year, the R&D tax credit is held hostage until the waning days of the fiscal year before it is finally renewed. Companies cannot plan for the future with any certainty because they do not know whether the R&D credit will still exist the following year.

The American Competitiveness Act would make the R&D credit permanent. It will assure our firms of the beneficial tax consequences of long-range R&D investments.

2. CAPITAL GAINS TAX RELIEF FOR LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Investment capital is crucial to our long-term competitiveness. It is the fuel that allows existing businesses to expand and entrepreneurs to put their new ideas in action. Unfortunately, our capital gains tax is higher than that of nearly all our major trading partners. Most capital gains in the United States are taxed at 31 percent. Japan averages a five percent rate. Germany imposes no capital gains tax at all on assets held for more than 6 months.

A permanent cut in the capital gains rate is an essential step toward making our country more competitive. The American Competitiveness Act creates a tax exclusion varying from a low of 50 percent for assets held for two years to a high of 100 percent for assets held for five years. The plan, thus, encourages the long term holding of assets.

3. ENCOURAGING INVESTMENT IN START-UP COMPANIES

The American Competitiveness Act creates a special incentive for investing in start-up companies through a 50 percent exclusion for capital gains derived from initial stock offerings that are held for two years. This provision will reward the founders of start-ups—the engineers, risk-takers, and investors who give up the security of working for established companies for the challenge of creating our future Fortune 500 firms.

4. ELIMINATING THE TAX INCENTIVE FOR TAKEOVERS

Current tax law favors debt over equity. Interest paid on corporate debt is tax-deductible, but dividends paid to shareholders are not. This distinction creates a built-in tax incentive for increasing a company's debt—which is at the heart of a leverage buyout.

By eliminating takeovers driven by tax considerations, we will allow takeovers to proceed on the merits, and thereby enable our firms to do a better job of focusing on productive, long-range planning. The American Competitiveness Act makes dividends deductible and eliminates this unhealthy bias.

5. BRINGING OUR LABOR LAWS INTO HARMONY WITH TODAY'S WORKPLACE

The essential elements of our labor laws were written more than fifty years ago. There has not been a comprehensive overhaul since.

The labor-management relationship has changed dramatically in that time period. The Depression-era assumption of antagonism has given way to cooperation and mutual education. Yet some aspects of our labor laws inhibit progress, most notably, section 8(a)(2) of the Labor Management Relations Act. Concern over sham unions created a rather stringent prohibition on employers working directly with employees on matters of working conditions.

The American Competitiveness Act would reform 8(a)(2) to enable all firms and unions to work together to achieve common goals.

6. REMOVING UNREASONABLE RESTRICTIONS ON PENSION FUND MANAGERS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) places excessive restrictions on pension fund managers by forcing them to accept a stock purchase offer if the offer price is above the market price. This is a bad rule. While a given offer price may be attractive, there often are many other issues that managers must take into consideration before they agree to a transaction. Pension fund managers should be permitted the flexibility to make decisions that will guarantee both the short and long term interests of their firms.

The American Competitiveness Act would give managers the ability to take factors other than price into consideration when they evaluate purchase offers.

7. PROTECTING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Investors are understandably hesitant to risk their money in new products and technologies when there exists a significant danger their ideas will be pirated in another

country. While section 337 of our trade law provides some protection to our firms, it is cumbersome; markets can be lost during the time it takes to prosecute a case.

The American Competitiveness Act corrects section 337 by making it easier to exclude goods that violate our intellectual property laws.

8. ENHANCING THE BUSINESS-EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP

Only by cooperating will business and educators be able to train workers to meet the challenges of the next century. Toward this end, the American Competitiveness Act contains a tax incentive for companies to lend their employees to schools and colleges to assist in teaching students and preparing course materials.

Mr. Speaker, we can prevent America's competitive slide, but to do so will require admitting to ourselves that we have been part of the problem. Government must stop punishing individuals for being daring and creative. It must stop working against the people it is supposed to be helping.

I urge my colleague to work with me to enact the 1991 American Competitiveness Act.

A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY J. PERAICA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Anthony J. Peraica, who has recently been named Business Person of the Quarter by the Garfield Ridge Chamber of Commerce in Illinois.

Born in Trogir, Yugoslavia in 1957, Mr. Peraica immigrated to the United States in 1970. He has a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Illinois and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1984 after graduating from John Marshall Law School in 1983. Currently, Mr. Peraica heads a six-person law firm in Chicago.

The Garfield Ridge Chamber of Commerce has bestowed this high honor upon Mr. Peraica because of the active role he plays in his community. As vice chairman of the Peck Elementary Local School Council and a board member of the Boy Scouts of America, he has had a very positive influence on the youth in his neighborhood. Mr. Peraica is also involved with organizations which benefit the community as a whole. He is a loyal member of the Garfield Ridge Chamber of Commerce and as such takes the time to attend meetings, plans community programs, and coordinates festivities.

I would like to thank Mr. Peraica for his time and dedication, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on this outstanding achievement. He is an asset to the community and a role model for all.

HONORING GOSPEL SINGER CASSIETTA GEORGE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of joining the Christian and black gospel community as it celebrates 48 years of gospel music by Cassietta George in a national tribute to be held at Praises of Zion Baptist Church in Los Angeles, CA.

A native of Memphis, TN, Ms. George began her gospel music career at the tender age of 4, first singing at her father's church. Before long, she would ascend the stage participating in school concerts and at various community events in and around Memphis, inspiring people throughout the area, even in Mississippi and Arkansas.

In 1953, Ms. George became a member of the world famous Caravans, which then featured such renowned gospel artists as Albertina Walker, Louise McDonald-Ross, the late Rev. James Cleveland and John Erin Davis. Later, that group would feature the talent of other great gospel artists such as Inez Andrews, Shirley Caesar, Delores Washington, Dorothy Norwood, the late Bessie Griffin, and Josephine Howard.

After leaving the Caravans, Ms. George moved to Los Angeles, embarking on a successful solo recording career during which she has recorded more than 15 albums and written over 80 songs which have been recorded by her and other gospel artists. She is most noted for her remarkable solo recording of "Walk Around Heaven" which has endured as a standard over the years.

Ms. George has performed throughout the Nation from Robin Dell Park in Philadelphia to Carnegie Hall. She also has the rare distinction of having performed with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra under the direction of the great Zubin Mehta and has two Grammy nominations to her credit.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to be able to add my voice to those which have showered deserved praise over this wonderfully talented gospel artist over the last five decades. Please join me then in paying tribute to a lady who for 48 years has contributed so much to America by spreading a message of love, and by inspiring millions of people both here and abroad with her music. Cassietta George is indeed a treasure and I sincerely wish her, her family and her admirers only the best of all things in the years to come.

SOVIET PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE WAIVERS OF JACKSON- VANIK

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Bush announced his intention to grant the Soviet Union an additional 1-year waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974

Trade Act. This amendment links United States-Soviet trade to human rights by denying nonmarket countries most-favored-nation [MFN] trading status until they permit substantive and sustained emigration. On December 29, 1990, President Bush notified Speaker Foley that he was waiving the Jackson-Vanik restriction against the Soviet Union for 6 months. Six months have passed and the President has once again certified that the Soviets are living up to their commitments by allowing record numbers of Soviet citizens to emigrate.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to oppose a waiver. The Soviets, especially during the past 2 years, have made considerable progress in their emigration practices. In 1989, according to statistics provided by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Jewish emigration was 71,217. That number more than doubled to 186,815 in 1990 and through the end of May 1991 those emigrating had already reached 73,000. The numbers for Germans are just as encouraging. In 1990, more than 148,000 ethnic Germans arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany, up by 60 percent from 98,134 in 1989. The Soviets have indicated that between 440,000-460,000 citizens left the Soviet Union during 1990. And the numbers for this year indicate that this emerging trend will continue.

Recently, on May 20, 1991, the Supreme Soviet, after several lengthy delays, passed in principle a new law on exit and entry from the Soviet Union. The legislation represents a significant improvement over existing Soviet law. However, several sections fall short of internationally recognized standards, including those of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, on freedom of movement issues. In addition, the law will not even go into effect until January 1993. Since the waiver authority of Jackson-Vanik is now for 1 year, it is imperative that the Soviets continue to perform in the emigration sphere.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have long urged the Soviets to implement those commitments they have undertaken within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is for this reason, that I, along with Senator DeCONCINI, the Cochairman of the Helsinki Commission, am introducing a sense of the Congress resolution that asks the President to consider certain "performance" factors before providing a waiver in 1992 of the Jackson-Vanik amendment. This resolution would basically see to it that the Soviets are living up to their commitments in implementing their recently passed emigration legislation.

The resolution would ask the President to consider the following objectives before providing in 1992 a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions.

First, all individuals who, for at least 5 years, have been refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union, are given permission to emigrate.

Second, restrictions on freedom of movement, including those pertaining to secrecy are not being abused or applied in an arbitrary manner.

Third, a fair, impartial, and effective administrative or judicial appeals process exists for

those who have been denied permission to emigrate.

Fourth, the Government of the Soviet Union is ensuring that its laws, regulations, practices, and policies conform with their commitments under its international obligations, including the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and all conference on security and cooperation in Europe commitments.

I urge my colleagues to review this resolution and join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot complete my thoughts on the President's decision to extend waiver authority at this time without noting that an official investigation of the bloody events in Vilnius in January has been released and concludes that the deaths were caused "not by shots from troops or by being run over by tanks, but by shots from Lithuanian fighters and other causes."

This report is not only incredible, it is insulting and outrageous. The findings have no relation to fact. Mr. Speaker, the investigation is a cover-up and I regret that the Soviet Government cannot come to terms with the freely elected governments of the Baltic States. It has released Eastern Europe from its grip—it is time to do so with other States that have never sought to be part of the Soviet Union.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK SAIN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished member of the Las Vegas community. On July 1, 1991, after dedicating 10 years to the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority as executive director, Frank Sain will be retiring.

Mr. Sain's contributions to Las Vegas' growth in the tourism industry have been widespread throughout his career. If you will, please imagine the number of annual visitors to Las Vegas doubling within the past decade. Last year itself saw 20.3 million visitors to this city. As a result, Clark County's gaming revenues have increased from \$1.6 billion to an incredible \$4 billion.

Las Vegas would not have been able to accommodate the phenomenal growth without the vision of Frank Sain. During the last 10 years, the Las Vegas Convention Center has undergone \$100 million in expansion and renovation projects. Acting as executive director, Mr. Sain orchestrated the opening of international offices which have helped to significantly increase the number of foreign visitors to Clark County each year.

It is not enough to say that Frank Sain's presence within the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority will be missed. But rather his departure will be felt throughout the Las Vegas community. I know that my fellow Members of Congress will join with me in thanking Frank Sain for his dedication to bettering Las Vegas and in wishing him well in his future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ETHICS IN HOME MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will put an end to much of the fraud and abuse in the home medical equipment industry. While home medical equipment is a vital component of our Nation's health care system, in recent years some unscrupulous medical equipment suppliers have cheated the Medicare Program out of millions of tax dollars. My legislation attempts to prevent these abuses from occurring in the future so that our scarce Federal resources can be devoted exclusively to providing needed medical care to our Nation's senior and disabled citizens.

The abusive practices in the home medical equipment industry have been well documented by a variety of sources. Special recognition should be given to Senators COHEN and SASSER, Representative BRIAN DONNELLY, the General Accounting Office and the Inspector General at the Department of Health and Human Services for their efforts to bring to light a wide range of fraud and abuse in home medical equipment. In addition, NAMES and other representatives of the legitimate home medical equipment industry have been strong proponents of reform. I appreciate their assistance in drafting this legislation and their ongoing interest in cleaning up the industry. My legislation attempts to address many, but not all, of the problems these parties have revealed.

The home medical equipment industry is one of the few major health provider or supplier categories in Medicare that is not subject to governmentally recognized standards of practice, health and safety. The ease with which businesses may be created and begin billing Medicare for home medical equipment is an invitation for abuse to fly-by-night operations. My bill would require the Secretary to establish certifications standards to assure patient safety and the availability of high quality covered items for suppliers of covered items, ostomy bags and supplies related to ostomy care. Within 3 years any supplier that has not been certified under these criteria will not be eligible for reimbursement from Medicare. By making quality of service a requirement for entry into this industry a great deal of the abuses we have seen can be prevented.

Because significant differences in reimbursement levels and coverage policies continue to exist between carriers, some companies have engaged in the practice of forum shopping. This consists of suppliers shopping around to locate their business operations, or their billing operations, in areas serviced by a carrier that pays more and has a more liberal coverage policy. My legislation would require suppliers to bill the carrier having jurisdiction over the geographic area of the residence of the patient to whom the item is furnished. This is a simple, clear rule which will put an end to the abuse of forum shopping. I would urge the Congress and the Health Care Financing Ad-

ministration to explore this issue further. I can think of no reason for Medicare coverage policy for home medical equipment to differ from one region of the country to another.

The third major reform in this legislation is a prohibition on physicians referring a patient for a covered item to a home medical equipment company in which the physician or an immediate family member has (a) an ownership or investment interest in the provider, or (b) other compensation arrangements with the provider. This prohibition is the same as the prohibition enacted in OBRA 1989 regarding physician referral to clinical laboratories. Under Medicare law, the physician is the gatekeeper to the DME benefit. The integrity of the physician's responsibilities both to the Medicare Program and to the patient must be maintained.

The bill includes several provisions which are consistent with the passage of last year's anti-hassle legislation. The bill modifies the prohibition on suppliers filling out certificates of medical necessity so that this prohibition will be targeted to the list of potentially overused items. Last year's oxygen retesting language is amended to make it consistent with the new uniform certification of medical necessity form drafted by the Health Care Financing Administration. In addition, an up front purchase option is provided in instances where an item is needed for longer than the rental period more than 75 percent of the time or where the patient has a condition, recognized by the Secretary, that will warrant long-term use of the equipment. An exception is provided for the mandatory submission of claims for inexpensive items of less than \$50.

Finally, the bill has two provisions aimed at easing the blow of the over \$2 billion in cuts mandated in last year's reconciliation legislation. Prior to last year Medicare paid 10 percent of the purchase price of a capped rental item for up to 15 months. OBRA 1990 cut this reimbursement by reducing payment from months 4 through 15 to 7.5 percent—for a possible total of 120 percent. Many suppliers have complained that this change will be very difficult to incorporate into their billing practices. My legislation would simply restore monthly payment to 10 percent per month, while limiting the number of months of payment to 12—again, for a possible total of 120 percent.

The bill also provides that during the 2-year transition to national price limits no item may be reduced by more than 15 percent per year. At the end of the transition, all items would still be subject to the national limits. This provision is consistent with the protection provided to physician fees during the transition to the resource based relative value scale. It was an appropriate policy for physician payment reform, and is, I believe, appropriate for home medical equipment.

Both the monthly capped rental and the limitation on annual payment reductions provisions involve expenditures above the Medicare baseline and therefore are subject to the PAYGO requirements of last year's budget agreement. Although at this time I do not have a funding proposal to cover these costs, I fully intend to comply with the spirit and the letter of the PAYGO requirements as they apply to this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. VINCENT D. BECKETT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. Vincent D. Beckett who will be celebrating his 100th birthday June 6, 1991.

Rev. Dr. Vincent Beckett has been an integral part of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church for over 70 years. His congregation has been blessed by his servitude and dedication to Our Lord Jesus Christ. I am indeed pleased to pay tribute to this man of God on this joyous occasion.

May I add, Mr. Speaker, that Rev. Dr. Beckett has faithfully served our community with the fortitude and conviction that it so deeply needs. We are proud of his accomplishments and honored to celebrate his 100th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we all take a moment to offer our praise and extend best wishes to Rev. Dr. Vincent D. Beckett as he celebrates this momentous occasion with his family and many friends.

THE THEODORE R. GIBSON MEMORIAL FUND

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Theodore R. Gibson Fund is a nonprofit organization in Coconut Grove, FL, that is dedicated to fostering unity among different ethnic groups and to the establishment of charitable, educational, religious, health, scientific, and cultural programs that will benefit all people regardless of their ethnic background.

For the first time, the charity will honor worthy representatives of various ethnic communities in Dade County who have made significant contributions to unity and harmony among South Florida's multiethnic community. These honorees and their spouses are The Hon. and Mrs. Maurice Ferre, Mr. and Mrs. Garth Reeves, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lawrence. Through their efforts, cooperation between Dade County's many ethnic groups is now underway.

The Gibson Memorial Fund has made great strides in its attempts to eradicate numerous problems. Its efforts include programs geared toward caring for the needy, early childhood development, educational enhancement, employment opportunities, health care for the underprivileged, cooperation with other charities, neighborhood improvement, and civil rights. Its board of directors include Mrs. Thelma V.A. Gibson, president; Mr. Frank J. Cobo, first vice president; Mrs. Verneka S. Silva, second vice president; Ms. Sondra Wallace, secretary; Commissioner of Miami J.L. Plummer, treasurer; Rabbi Herbert M. Baumgard; Mr. T. Wilford Fair; Mr. Wilfredo "Willy" Gort; former

mayor of Miami Mr. David T. Kennedy; Ms. Esterlene Lewis; Mr. Gene Marks; Mr. Vernon Philip; Mrs. Carmetta Russell; Mr. Harry L. Russell; Mr. Gonzales T. "Guy" Sanchez; Mr. Robert Wilder; and Commissioner of Dade County Sherman S. Winn.

The Theodore R. Gibson Memorial Fund and its honorees deserve the utmost distinction in their efforts to promote unity and harmony in south Florida.

HONORING DR. JOEL KAHN

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Joel Kahn of Cincinnati, OH, on being named National Multiple Sclerosis Society's Father of the Year. This award honors Dr. Kahn for his ability to be an exceptional father despite the handicap that multiple sclerosis has given him.

The honor recognizes a father who has multiple sclerosis for his outstanding parenting in light of the limitations imposed by chronic illness. Dr. Kahn was diagnosed with MS in 1976. By 1980 he decided he could no longer walk and maintain the stamina necessary for all his daily responsibilities, so he adapted to an electric scooter. In naming him the winner, judges were impressed by his concern for educating children.

Dr. Kahn is an active member in the community. He volunteers with Everybody Counts, an educational program designed to convey to school students just how special people are, regardless of their particular strengths or limitations. Dr. Kahn wants these children to see beyond a person's disability and see the total person. Dr. Kahn is also a member of a Cincinnati community task force. He took part in an extensive study examining long-range computer needs in the local school system.

Dr. Kahn doesn't think of himself as disabled. He plays kickball, baseball, and goes bowling with his 6-year-old son. He also made the switch from mechanical engineering to industrial engineering at Proctor & Gamble where he works. As his mobility problems increased he felt that they prevented him from carrying out his duties as a mechanical engineer, so he changed his career to industrial engineering. He received his Ph.D. in industrial engineering in 1986 and today is the director of his local industrial engineering society and serves as an adjunct professor of engineering at the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Joel Kahn should be considered a hero. He has made considerable contributions to both the youths and the school system of his community. The support and dependability he has provided are immeasurable by numbers or words. I would like to express both my appreciation and admiration for his accomplishments. I am proud to have a person like Joel Kahn in my district. He is an inspiration to us all.